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CRITICISMS ROUSED AGAINST CHURCHILL FOR AMERICAN TRIP

Plight of Allies Revealed by Journey to Washington—Tobruk Loss Blamed

SECOND FRONT UNLIKELY

Shipping Shortage Due to Losses in U-Boat Warfare Is Sore Spot of Talks

Varied comments are prevalent in London in connection with the visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington, according to an Asahi dispatch from Madrid, which quoted information from London, states Domei.

Part of the Conservatives reportedly have voiced bitter criticism against the Prime Minister for his visit to Washington, pointing out that it is nothing short of the revelation of the embarrassment on the part of the Allies.

Furhermore, the Madrid message disclosed, stimulated by the unfavorable announcement of the fall of Tobruk, blame is being directed by the people against the Government for Mr. Churchill's absence from home during a critical period for Britain.

May Postpone Second Front

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Considering the cautious attitude taken by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, who, regarding the establishment of a second front in Europe, declared that the Allies will face a most grave situation in the case of failure, the New York Times expressed the opinion today that the organization of a second front will be postponed, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The meeting between the British Prime Minister and President Roosevelt, the Times said, will be confined to questions regarding British defeats in North Africa and questions regarding what measures can be taken to alleviate the shortage of shipping.

Shipping Big Problem

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Only half a month ago, Viacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, visited the United States and now Winston Churchill is in Washington.

It is obvious that the purpose of the British Premier's visit to the United States is to solve a hard problem in connection with the continuation of the present war. The trip is indicative of the fact that Great Britain is in a bad situation.

At the Churchill-Roosevelt conference, according to Reuters, formation of a second front, shortage of vessels, war situation in North Africa and East Asia, and supply of American commodities to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking will be the main subjects for discussion.

As the United States and Great Britain have promised the Soviet Union to form a second front, they are now in a position where they must fulfill their promise at any cost.

Defeats on the Libyan front and the advance toward Sebastopol of the German forces are ruining the Allied forces' strategy along the coast of the Mediterranean and the West Asian front. In this connection, there is some pessimism over the shipping question in Great Britain.

On the 18th of this month, a member of Parliament attacked the British Government, declaring that the British nation will be shocked in two or three months when it is revealed to what extent British vessels have actually been sunk by Axis warships.

Huge Losses Likely

The British press, which remained silent yesterday concerning the Premier's visit to the United States, carried editorial articles dealing with the shipping question.

It is likely that the British press editorially treated the shipping question with the object of informing the whole nation that it is no easy matter to form a second front.

As to the number of vessels sunk by Axis countries, Great Britain did not publish figures in June last year. Accordingly, facts available from Germany and Italy and figures published by the United States must be used under the existing circumstances.

Both the United States and Great Britain are making frantic efforts to construct vessels but the number the two countries construct is smaller than those sunk by the Axis Powers. Furthermore, the tonnage of Axis submarines constructed is bigger than that of those sunk by the Allied Powers, as the London Times acknowledged.

Activities of German submarines in the Caribbean Sea has affected the proposed change in the United States wartime economic plan to a

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Grim and Silent, Angarstroy Survivors, Russia Bound, Find Solace in Strong Drinks

As the special train bearing the 127 Russian survivors of the ill-fated 4,761-ton Soviet ship, Angarstroy, and the former Soviet commercial attaches at Chungking to their homes in Russia, sped its way northward from Dairen on Monday evening, a tranquil yet restless calm was seen on their faces, reported an Asahi correspondent who interviewed them on the train en route to Hsinking, reports Domei.

"After weeks of harrowing experiences," he said, "the Angarstroy's crew barely escaped with their lives when their ship was sunk by an American submarine in the western Pacific, and the former residents of Chungking and the seamen stranded at Hongkong faced the same danger while on the high seas to Dairen from the south. All of them found needed rest and calm on the rolling plains of Manchoukuo.

"The utter restfulness of the scenes unrolling before them in the gathering dusk belied a great nation at war, a great industrial and agricultural expansion that was taking place before their uncomprehending eyes. But they did not see it; all they saw was the rich, black soil with its crops, and they were glad to be alive.

"The dining car was filled when the train pulled out of Dairen, filled with silent Russians drinking to their departed comrades.

"The men were amiable to me when we talked about the weather and other innocuous subjects but once I started talking shop, the war in Europe, they immediately became uncommunicative. Even their accounts of the sinking of the Angarstroy were the same; no new light or interesting experience was added.

"It was almost day light as the train pulled into Haicheng. Most of the men did not sleep although they were all tired. They sat up throughout the night sprawled over the comfortable seats, silently drinking.

"The journey continued and when I alighted at the next station, the Russians were still moodily looking out of the window at the passing scenes,—thinking."

PROMISE TO SOVIET CAN'T BE FULFILLED

America and Britain Tied Up, Says Kiyose—Moscow Must Find Some Way Out

There are at least three great weaknesses in the Anglo-Soviet and United States-Soviet Alliances which were recently concluded, says Ichiro Kiyose, former Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives and leading member of the Lower House in the June 21 issue of an economic journal published in Tokyo, states Domei.

According to an announcement of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the British House of Commons on June 11, Article 1 of the Anglo-Soviet Alliance provides for all aid and supports, militarily and otherwise, between the contracting parties against Germany and all other countries cooperating with Germany's "aggressive" actions in Europe. The special clause "in Europe" was inserted because of the existence of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact, Mr. Kiyose asserts.

In the American Soviet understanding, concluded following negotiations in Washington between President Roosevelt and Foreign Commissar Molotov, it is said that an agreement was reached for the formation of a second front in Europe during 1942.

Something More Seen

In the first place, Mr. Kiyose asked, was the Soviet Union satisfied with a vague promise about the formation of a second front in Europe "in the course of 1942"?

Mr. Kiyose believes it certain that there must have been something more critical and urgent than the formation of a second front during "1942" that brought Foreign Commissar Molotov to take the trouble of proceeding all the way from Moscow to London and Washington.

The winter counter-offensive of the Soviet Union failed to attain the expected result, Mr. Kiyose declares, adding that Germany had the upper hand in the battle at Kerch and the Soviet Russia lost three group armies due to the German resistance at Kharkov.

With the fall of Sebastopol imminent, a general German offensive is certain to follow the capture of Sebastopol, he declares.

At this crucial moment, the Soviets won't be able to tide over the situation without the immediate and large-scale assistance from the Anglo-American camp, he continues, adding that the Soviet Union will be forced to conclude an independent armistice with Germany.

There is no doubt that Premier Stalin must have sought immediate aid from Britain and the United States by sending Foreign Commissar Molotov to the American and British capital, Mr. Kiyose asserted.

To that urgent appeal of the Kremlin, Mr. Kiyose said, Britain and the United States gave a forlorn promise of doing something by the end of this year. By the end of 1942, a drastic change may take place on the German-Soviet front. or the German-Soviet War may some to a conclusion, he added.

Task Said Impossible

Secondly, Mr. Kiyose questions, is it possible for Britain and the United States to really execute their promise of forming a second front in Europe during this year?

The front cannot be formed without at least one million troops and to dispatch a man to the front requires eight tons of shipping, he continued, and is it possible for the United States to allot 8,000,000 tons of bottoms just to help the Soviets?

Thirdly, the Soviet Union cannot expect much from the Anglo-American supply of aircraft and tanks, Mr. Kiyose asserted, adding that the munitions production in the United States is now on a slump and the United States must send

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HIROTA FOR MISSION PLEASES THAI PRESS

Selection of Ex-Premier Seen Proof of Japanese Respect For Ally in East Asia

Commenting that the dispatch of a man of such high caliber as Koki Hirota, ex-Premier, as a special envoy for returning courtesy is a proof of Japan's respect to Thailand, Bangkok newspapers are giving much prominence to his impending visit to that country, reports a Yomiuri correspondent in the international telephone conversation held with his Tokyo office.

Questions and answers exchanged with the Tokyo office follow:

Tokyo: What is the repercussion in Bangkok of Mr. Hirota's approaching visit there as a courtesy-returning envoy?

Bangkok: Mr. Hirota's popularity is well received. All the papers in Bangkok state that his impending visit here is a proof of the Japanese Government's high respect to Thailand.

Some journals did not fail to say that following the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance, Thailand's declaration of war upon the United States and Great Britain as well as other measures taken for military and economic cooperation, Mr. Hirota is being dispatched to further cement the friendly relation between the two countries.

Wide Publicity Given

Mr. Hirota's personal history and portrait are also appearing on the top pages of the local papers. Particularly worthy of mentioning is of Regent Prince Aditya. The Prince is at present studying the Japanese language very enthusiastically. He is very eager to receive the courtesy in the Japanese language.

Tokyo: We must express our congratulation on Revolution Day. We think the Thailanders will celebrate the day on a grand scale tomorrow.

Bangkok: Compared with last year's Revolution Day when the neutrality declaration was proclaimed, a bright atmosphere prevails this year on the eve of commemoration day. However, in view of the war, the Government is intending to celebrate the occasion spiritually and solemnly this year for two days starting on the day after tomorrow.

Nevertheless, much significance is attached to the function in the fact that this year, Thai Premier Field Marshal Pibul Songgram is to assume the chairmanship of the festivities instead of the Home Minister. Moreover, commemoration day is to be featured by the holding of a fair, a natural resources exhibition, and various other programs.

Tokyo: We would like to know of the description of the general meeting of the Indian Independence Federation now being held in Bangkok.

Bangkok: The meeting has ended and no one knows what concrete policy was decided upon at the session held in camera. But we can assure you that every Indian came out of the session with a bright face. Anand M. Sahay of Kobe told me that the conference was a success more than he had expected. He did not fail to add that every Indian is greatly appreciating the support extended by Japan, Germany and Italy.

Soviet Consul Recalled

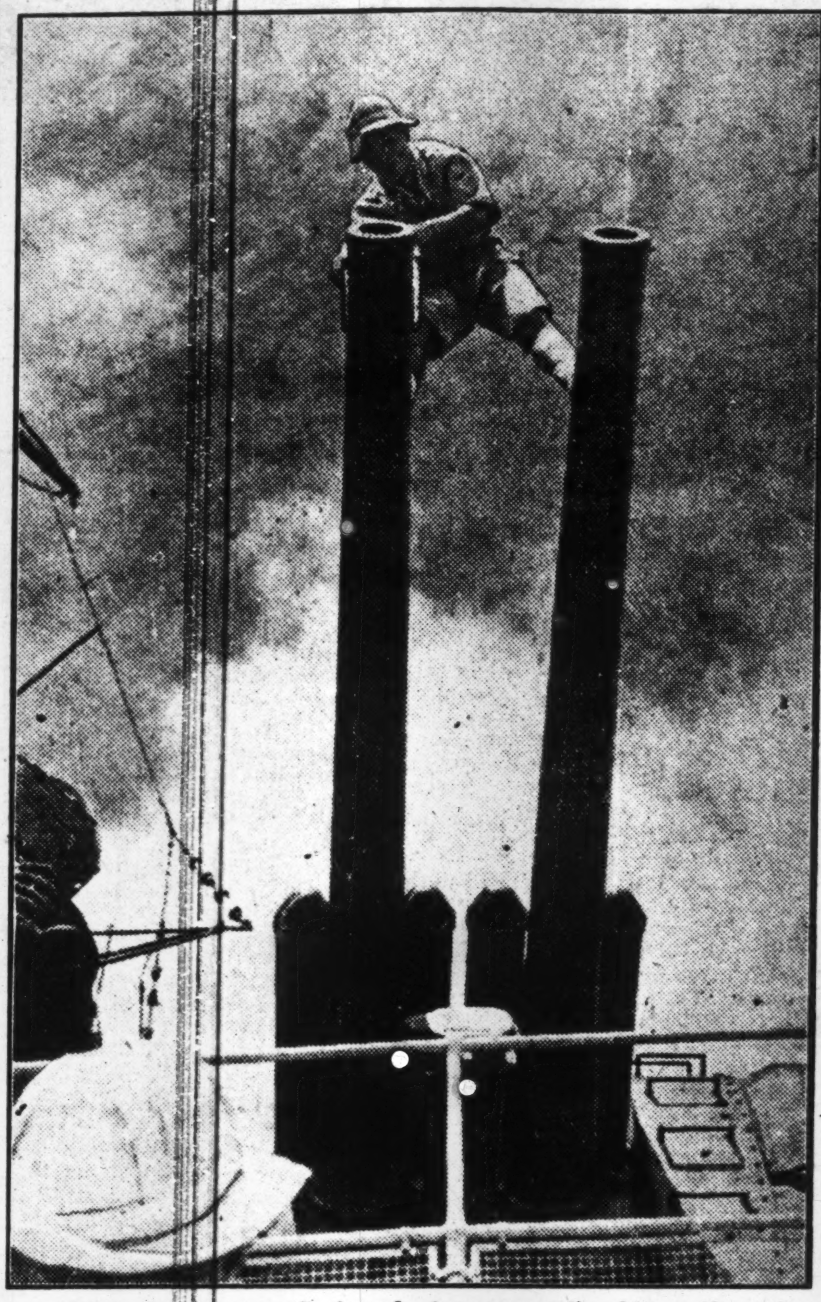
Domei

HARBIN, June 22.—Called back by the Soviet Government, N. G. Malahoff, Soviet Consul-General in Harbin, left here for home by the 11 a.m. train today. He was seen off by Japanese and Manchoukuoan friends.

Thai Embassy to Be Closed

The Chancellery of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo will remain closed on June 23, 24 and 25 in honor of Thai National Day observances.

Sprucing Up for Action



When the seas are all cleared of enemy craft, white uniformed men of the mighty Imperial Navy do not forget to condition the big guns with "motherly" care for they are the "apple of the eye" of a warship. Keeping them in tip-top shape, the last workout is being given to the "Leviathan" fortress for further action as it roams looking for another prey in the southern waters. (Passed by the Navy Ministry, Photo by Cameraman Nakano of the Navy Information Corps)

Vancouver Area, Latest Target of Attack, Was Scene of Japanese Immigrant Efforts

The latest target of Japanese submarine assaults in the Pacific, Vancouver Island, forms a defense outpost for the important American-Canadian ports, Seattle, and Vancouver, B. C., according to reports received here today.

The island is situated off Vancouver, B. C. and is linked with the latter by a bridge which was completed toward the end of 1935.

Prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, approximately 8,000 Japanese lived in Vancouver, B.C., a majority of whom were engaged in business. At Steveston on the mouth of the Fraser River, ten miles south of the city, there resided in pre-war days some 2,500 Japanese fishermen. These Japanese immigrants played an important role in developing the western coast of Canada, especially in the field of retail business, agriculture, and fishery.

Victoria, the metropolis on Vancouver Island, forms a vital point of the American-Canadian strategic triangle with Seattle and Vancouver, B. C. Victoria is an important port not only for ocean liners but for regular American-Canadian airlines.

Vancouver Island is a little larger in area than Shikoku Island; it is virtually covered with virgin forests. Mountain ranges as high as 7,000 or 8,000 meters above sea level rise from the shore line.

For some time, Japanese residents have been prohibited from entering the area along the Coast. Now that Japanese submarines lurk in waters off Vancouver Island and Vancouver, B.C., Canada has virtually lost an outlet on the Western Coast.

Developed by Japanese

Domei

KYOTO, June 23.—Commenting on the daring Japanese submarine attack against Vancouver Island on Sunday, Reverend Joko Yugawa, of Nishi Hongan Temple, in a press interview yesterday, declared that the strategic Canadian island off the Pacific coast first was developed by the Japanese.

Reverend Yugawa lived in Seattle, Washington, between 1928 and 1933, where he was engaged in missionary work.

During his stay, Reverend Yugawa said, he often visited the Nanaimo and Victoria districts, Vancouver Island, and inspected the activities of the Japanese settlers there.

The island's fishing industry, he continued, first was developed by 2,000 Japanese fishermen from Wakayama Prefecture and later, this number rose to 10,000 Japanese who were engaged either in the fishing or lumber industry in the vicinity of Vancouver, British Columbia.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATS REACH TAKAO

Other Nationals Arrive From Manila—All En Route to Home Countries

Stanley F. Smith, British Consul-General at Manila, and 130 other British and American diplomats as well as the nationals of third countries, arrived at Takao, Taiwan, on Monday from Manila en route to their home countries, according to the Asahi.

The party included 57 British, 13 French, 9 Americans, 5 Portuguese, as well as Dutch, Belgians, Norwegians, etc.

Also among the party were 34 Soviet nationals, recently rescued by Japanese vessels in the Pacific.

Naotake Sato Sees Molotov

Domei

MOSCOW, June 19, (delayed).—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, accompanied by Funao Miyagawa, Embassy Counselor, called at the Kremlin on Friday evening and held a talk with Viacheslav M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

COL.-GEN. ROMMEL IS NOW FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL

Fuehrer Hitler Sends Telegram —N. Africa War Results Given

D.N.B.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, June 22.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler promoted Colonel-General Erwin Rommel to the rank of Field Marshal General, and sent him the following telegram:

"In grateful appreciation of your able leadership and for your personal decisive action in battle as well as in recognition of the brilliant fighting performances of the troops under your command, I promote you, this day, to the rank of Field Marshal General. Signed Adolf Hitler."

In North Africa, the number of British, South African, and Indian soldiers taken prisoners by the Axis forces during the battle for Tobruk, has increased to 28,000. Moreover, 100 tanks were captured or destroyed. The immense quantities of guns and heavy arms also captured by the Axis forces have not yet been fully ascertained.

EGYPT'S FRONTIER CROSSED BY ADVANCING AXIS TROOPS; SEBASTOPOL NEARLY CLEAR

Last Coastal Fortress Falls to Germans As End Nears

SOVIETS STILL RESIST

Domei

BERLIN, June 22.—Having stormed Sebastopol fortress from the north as well as clearing the sector north of the Bight of Severnaya, German forces now are engaged in annihilating Soviet remnants in the extreme point of the sector, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, German and Rumanian troops, with the support of the Luftwaffe, carried out a strong offensive against several fortified and stubbornly defended positions on the heights around Sebastopol, the communique stated.

During air combats over Sebastopol and to the east of the Donetz Basin, German aircraft yesterday shot down a total of 28 enemy planes, it was said.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German bomber formations, meantime, successfully raided Soviet railway facilities and supply columns, and, in the central sector, Soviet attacks were repulsed.

Last Coast Fort Taken

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 22.—In the northern part of the fortress of Sebastopol, German troops succeeded in storming the last coastal fort which hitherto had been stubbornly defended by the Soviets, it was announced by the German High Command. The district north of Severnaya bight was cleared of the enemy remnants.

Bitter Struggle Waged

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—Street fighting in Sebastopol is announced by the London Exchange Telegraph reporting from Moscow. The reports stated that the Soviets are still offering resistance in the northern as well as in the southern sectors. The Germans, however, have succeeded in driving a wedge through the inner defense system of Sebastopol after three important fortified works in the northern sector had been annihilated by the concentrated fire of heaviest German bombs and grenades. In the course of the fighting on Sunday this wedge had been widened. The Soviets are now firing from behind the barricades and out of nearly every house within the fortress.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE BODY TO FORM ARMY IN BANGKOK

To Devote Itself for Independence—Appeal to Nationals In Mainland

An Indian National Army will be organized by the Indian Independence League, recently established at Bangkok, and its mission will be important in the cause of Indian independence, says a Nichi Nichi report from Bangkok, reports Domei.

The structure of the Independence League will consist of a Working Committee, a Representatives Council, a Local Committee and Local Branches.

The Representatives Council will include approximately 40 representatives from branches in Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, the East Indies, Burma, Malaya, French Indo China, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Amoy and other points and also the same number of men representing the Indian National Army.

Thus completing every preparation, the Indian Independence League will positively appeal to the Indian mainland, the journal stated, adding that the cause of the Indian National Congress Party is parallel with that of the League.

PRISONERS WELL TREATED

London Told of Good Treatment of Nationals by Japan

The headquarters of the International Red Cross Society at Geneva sent a note to the British Government on Sunday reporting that the British captives held by Japan are being given good treatment, states a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Zurich, reports Domei.

The note reads: The British officers and soldiers captured by the Japanese Forces are interned in two camps and they are being given good treatment with plenty of clothing and food.

South England Battered In Air Raid—Southampton Suffers

BATTLE IN CHANNEL

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—The British Air Ministry today announced that German aircraft last night flew over the southern coast of England, releasing bombs at several points, according to a Reuter London dispatch reaching here today.

The Air Ministry announcement added that considerable damage was inflicted upon Southampton.

British Craft Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, June 22.—Operating off the Dutch coast, German minesweepers attacked and sank three British motor torpedo-boats, and heavily damaged several enemy naval units during a night battle, the communique said.

Simultaneously, blockade-runners and naval artillery shot down two bombers.

Meantime, the Luftwaffe carried out raids against the port town of Southampton, England, and caused considerably damage to important military installations there, it was said.

German naval units, operating in the Mediterranean, meantime, continued its harassing operations against enemy communication lines, it was said.

DISASTER AT TOBRUK SEEN MAJOR DEFEAT

Report of Offensive Spirit Lack Causes Sensation in London —Bad Summer Ahead

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—That the fall of Tobruk created an extremely serious situation for the British forces in North Africa is admitted by the BBC commentator. He admitted that Tobruk was as serious a setback for the British as had been the defeats at Dunkirk, Greece, Crete, Malaya, and Burma. The defeat of the British 8th army was due mostly to the lack of ships. The British people were now beginning to realize that this problem is the most important of all in this war.

According to reports from Cairo, the United Press correspondent declared that the British defeat in North Africa had been mainly due to the lack of offensive spirit in the British headquarters which caused a sensation in London. The correspondent stated that during his frequent visits to the British headquarters in Cairo he had much more often heard the remark: "We would like to know when Rommel will deliver his next blow," than "I wonder where we will deliver our next blow."

Pessimism Increased

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 22.—According to a New York dispatch the Associated Press war correspondent writes: "The catastrophe at Tobruk appears to be the opening of a very critical and perhaps even desperate summer for the Allies. The sudden loss of the Libyan fortress with roughly 25,000 British soldiers causes misgivings regarding the stability in the whole Middle East and the Mediterranean flank. The engagement at Sebastopol increases this pessimism."

The London Daily Telegraph writes that the Allies have lost important airdromes as a consequence of General Rommel's rapid advance. The course which the battle for Libya has taken is called catastrophic by the Daily Herald stating that the British troops lost enormous quantities of war material as well as their best soldiers in the fighting in North Africa. 'The British sea supremacy in the Mediterranean has been further weakened.

London Irritated

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—There are signs of irritation and depression noticeable in London after the news of the fall of Tobruk, reports the London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet. In his opinion the causes of this defeat will doubtlessly be the subject of a heated debate in the House of Commons. It is openly admitted in London that the Germans have shown superiority in mechanical warfare.

Lord Hankey writes, for instance,

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Vanguards Surrounding Sollum—Enemy Being Pursued

BOMBERS KEEP BUSY

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ROME, June 21.—The vanguards of the Axis mechanized forces have already crossed the Egyptian frontier and have surrounded Sollum, steadily chasing the retreating enemy after occupying Tobruk, Bir El Gobi and Bardia. In the meanwhile, the Axis air force, in cooperation with land operations, bombed the allied mechanized forces which are rapidly withdrawing.

The Axis warplanes, furthermore, bombed and destroyed military equipment, warehouses and hangars at Sidi Barrani and Marruh. Axis planes also bombed and machine-gunned enemy trucks in the desert. British planes appeared only twice to attack the Axis airplanes but they were instantly shot down.

The air control has thus been secured by the Axis planes because of the recent serious air bombing, which also resulted in destroying the railway line between Alexandria and Marruh at several points and making it impossible to be repaired in a short time.

U-Boats Near Tobruk

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 22.—The German High Command announced today that in the attack on Tobruk, German submarines hovering near Tobruk fortress sank one patrol boat and six coast defense ships, while it captured three coast defense ships and 175 prisoners.

The total number of war prisoners taken at Tobruk is announced as 28,000.

Attack on Sea

Domei

BERLIN, June 22.—Early yesterday morning, German torpedo-boats attacked a formation of small British naval units, which were attempting to flee from Tobruk harbor following German occupation of the British-held fortified city, and completely annihilated the escaping craft, the communique stated.

During the attack, one patrol boat, six coastal vessels and a 4,500-ton transport ship, which previously were damaged by German aircraft, were completely destroyed by the German torpedo-boats, it was said.

An additional three coastal vessels were seized and 175 men were taken prisoner by the German forces, the communique declared.

During the Tobruk fighting, the High Command announced that a total of 28,000 British troops were taken prisoner and over 100 tanks were either captured or destroyed. The amount of guns and heavy arms taken from the British yet is unknown as the counting has not been completed, it was said.

West Asia Threatened

Domei

BERNE, June 21.—Side by side with the defeat of the British armies in Libya, which has endangered the safety of Suez Canal, the impending control of Sebastopol by the Axis forces will mark the beginning of German preparations for a new grand offensive, well-informed quarters here declared today.

At present, the British forces defending the border of Egypt are strengthening their positions around the Halfaya pass, but it is probable that their inferiority in number and military discipline will spell the complete disorganization of the defense system in Egypt, these quarters stated.

Accordingly, these quarters said, Major General Austin Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in West Asia, most likely will be compelled to send a greater portion of his troops stationed in Syria and Palestine to the North African front.

If the situation proceeds like this, German forces on Crete Island and Italian troops on Dodecanese Islands will be able to wage new operations against the British forces, the observers stated.

Blow to Allies

Regarding Axis victories in North Africa and the fall of Sebastopol on the Crimea Peninsula, the Berlin Asahi correspondent reported today that the former indicates that British power has been completely exterminated from Libya and the latter has turned out to be not only a strategic blow to the Soviet Union but also a most devastating

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DETAILS ARE GIVEN OF TOBRUK'S FALL

German and Italian Forces Bombard Enemy Post in Terrific Heat and Sandstorms

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 21.—The capture of the strong fortress of Tobruk constitutes a very great success for the German-Italian forces under the command of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, for with Tobruk, the last and most important pillar of the British defense system in the African desert has fallen into German hands, the High Command announced today.

The British forces, badly handicapped by strong sandstorms, were smashed in embittered fights which took place in extreme desert heat. After the Axis forces had reached the Mediterranean via the Via Balbia, the British made an attempt to break out but were repulsed with high casualties. The German and Italian forces then advanced to the fortification ring built around Tobruk, and closed the ring to the north and east on June 19.

In the course of these operations, the Axis forces stormed the British bases, Belchamet and Sidi Rezheg, and split the British 8th army into two parts. Some British units were encircled in Tobruk while others were thrown back to the east. British tanks, making desperate attempts at breaking through the ring of encirclement round Tobruk, were beaten back with high casualties, upon which the German and Italian troops launched a large-scale offensive against the fortress itself. The Axis forces, supported by strong formations of German and Italian airplanes, stormed 12 fortification works on the first onrush.

In the early morning of June 21, a British officer offered the surrender of the fortress, and immediately after that the German and Italian troops proceeded to occupy the city and the harbor. At the same time the enemy fleeing to the east was relentlessly pursued. Bardia and Bir el Gobi were captured by the Axis forces, who are at present operating in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

The success of the Axis forces as regards the capture of Tobruk is particularly significant in view of the fact that the fighting took place during the hottest season which, up to now, was regarded as practically impossible for large-scale actions in North Africa.

The Luftwaffe had a great share in the fall of Tobruk, making ferocious bombing and dive-bombing attacks on the fortification works of the fortress as well as on batteries and harbor installations. Anti-aircraft and field batteries were silenced and one field battery was completely destroyed in the attacks.

During these fights, German chasers were in complete control of the air over Tobruk.

Criticisms Roused Against Churchill For American Trip

(Continued From Page 1)

high degree. According to the New York Times, American merchant vessels damaged by German submarines during the past five months reach 1,500,000 tons at least and merchantmen of the Allied Powers sunk during the past six months are estimated from 3,500,000 to 4,500,000 tons.

Second Front Impossible

An annual report obtained in Great Britain disclosed that merchantmen of the Allied and the neutral Powers sunk up to the end of 1941 reached 8,600,000 tons. There has been a sudden increase in the number of persons pessimistic over the shipping question in Great Britain.

The Daily Mail yesterday pointed out that it is preposterous to try to form a second front as it is no easy matter to supply the front with necessary commodities under the existing situation.

Although it is needless to say that attacks on submarines must be strengthened, the London Times pointed out yesterday, submarine bases, training places for submarine crew and dockyards where submarines are constructed must be attacked first of all, this being absolutely necessary at the present moment.

It is worthy of note that the London Times declared that the shipping question is a matter of urgency.

Chungking Dejected

The British and American propaganda that the subject of discussions between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt is the establishment of a second-front has utterly disappointed Chungking, says a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Canton, states Domei.

The China Times dated June 20, demanded the establishment of a unified leadership of the allied nations and of a third front in Asia, and also on the same day stressed the decision on aerial offensive against Japan.

The latest issue of the New Statesman and Nation, a British weekly, in its editorial stated that the United States and Britain should divert their efforts for aiding the Soviet Union to Chungking.

"America and Chungking are the decisive factors in Asia as Britain and the Soviet Union in Europe," the British Weekly stated. "Chungking has been disillusioned in the past six months. The position of Chungking at present is worse than ever. We can give Chungking nothing but a gift of sympathy."

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 23

NICHI NICHI—Attack on Vancouver Island
KOKUMIN—Surprise Attack on Vancouver Island
ASAHI—U.S. Tries to Alienate Soviets from Japan

Attack on Vancouver Island

NICHI NICHI—The raid on Vancouver Island by a Japanese submarine on Sunday afternoon (Japan Time) completely shattered America's dream of launching an offensive against Japan. Instead, the leaders of the United States have been awakened to the dire need of defending their own homeland.

Colonel James Layton Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, announced on Sunday that Vancouver Island was attacked that day by an enemy submarine. Though the Imperial Headquarters has not yet announced anything regarding that incident, we have no doubt that the attacker was a Japanese undersea craft, for what submarine of any other country has the boldness to raid that part of the American continent?

Canada, to which the raided island belongs, is a British dominion, closely affiliated with the United States, and as such, it serves as a flank of the enemy's line of resistance against Japan.

As far as the majority of the Canadians are concerned, however, they are reluctant to join in their leaders' war activities. As a matter of fact, they are deadly opposed to the authorities' move to throw the country into the turmoils of war. This is the chief factor which retards the progress of the wartime policy of that country.

Canada was recently scared by a German submarine's daring bombardment of the banks of the St. Lawrence River. Then came the Imperial Navy's thrust at Vancouver Island on Sunday. The confusion and perturbation into which both the authorities and the people of Canada were thrown into must have been more than we could imagine.

It was on February 24th, this year, that military establishments along the Californian coast were bombarded by an Imperial submarine, causing widespread panic throughout the United States. With the steady enlargement of the Imperial Navy's sphere of operation, that followed, the people in that country have been in constant fear of possible Japanese attacks on their home land.

The successful Japanese operations around Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands, recently, increased America's fear of the might of Japan. The country was busy preparing against further attacks, when the present raid on Vancouver was reported. Now, the Americans cannot but admit the power of the Imperial Forces which can act in any desired manner at any desired time.

Surprise Attack on Vancouver Island

KOKUMIN—The sudden bombardment of Vancouver Island by a Japanese submarine on Sunday, as admitted on that day by Colonel James L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, is the latest example of the valor and speediness, with which the Japanese Navy operates. We can easily imagine the unprecedented confusion that gripped Canada and the United States at the revelation of that incident.

Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Navy has developed its sphere of operations to cover the entire area of the Pacific Ocean. The two recent victims of the Navy's spearhead are the Aleutian Islands and the Midway Islands, which eloquently bespeaks of the sweeping power of the Imperial Navy. When we Japanese, view these historic achievements of our Navy, we should be everlastingly grateful for the unremitting labor of our Navy men.

The Vancouver attack, it can be rightfully presumed, must have proved a great shock to both Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt, who are now debating over how to turn the tide of war in their favor. They were worrying themselves sick over the successive defeats of the anti-Axis campaigns in north Africa and at the Sebastopol sector, when, like a bolt from heaven, came the report of the Japanese bombardment of Vancouver Island. The alleged talks between the leaders on the establishment of a second war front, if true, have been blown to nothing at the report.

Most pitied on this connection is the Chungking regime which, according to recent reports, has approached President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill with the request that a new offensive be lanched against Japan by the combined Anglo-American forces. However bigoted in their blind belief in the strength of the Anglo-Saxon Powers, the leaders of Chungking have now been awakened to the true state of Britain and America.

These leaders should open their eyes wide to the fact that all the Axis Powers are ready to drive a fatal wedge into all enemy fronts. They should also realize that Japan will not be satisfied until she brings the American leaders to their knees in the capital of the United States.

Our hearty thanks go here to the officers and men of the Imperial Navy, whose principle is to beat the enemy at the very instant of encounter, and who never give up, or return, until the latter is crushed.

U.S. Tries to Alienate Soviets From Japan

ASAHI—The sinking of the Soviet merchant ship Angarstroy by a United States submarine will not be allowed to pass as a simple case of carelessness on the part of the commander of the submarine. The incident was caused from a sinister desire on the part of the United States to cause trouble between Japan and Soviet Russia.

America's strategy of setting one country at variance with another was manifested at the time just preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. That country, with the object of establishing an encirclement line against Japan, did her utmost to pull Britain, the Netherlands, Chungking and others, the Soviet Union not being excepted, into her camp. However, the Soviet leaders at that time took the wisest course by steering clear of America's designs which were in point of fact, the very cause for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The war, as is well known, brought successive victories for Japan. In a very short span of time since its inception, Japan broke the enemy's encirclement line, and all important enemy bases fell before the might of the Japanese Forces one after another. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union remained cool-headed despite every possible underhand means resorted to by the United States for the causation of strife in the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Judging from the foregoing, we cannot but strongly suspect that a sinister intention lay at the back of the recent torpedoing of a Soviet merchantman by an American undersea craft, though the incident was officially attributed to a serious mistake on the part of the attacker.

This incident puts us in mind of the American air raid on Tokyo a few months ago. The raid, as apparently anticipated by the raiders themselves, could achieve practically nothing. Anyway, we anticipated that the United States Government would utilize this incident for propaganda as very legitimately surmised from its past behavior but, to our surprise, there was no official announcement in America about the raid. It was as late as the time of the American Navy's defeat in the Coral Sea that the raid was officially disclosed, apparently as an attempt to counter-balance the shameful defeat of the sea battle. The delay in the announcement of the raid, we believe, was due to America's aim to utilize this for some other purpose.

As America's tendency for mischief-making is now evident, what is required of the innocent is a profound care not to be made an easy prey to her trickery. In this connection we heartily wish that the Soviet leaders will maintain their cool attitude in the face of all sinister designs.

JAPAN PLANS TO CREATE PEACE ZONE IN SHANGHAI

Mayor Chen to Head Committee—Subversive Elements To Be Ousted

Work on making Shanghai a model peace zone shortly will be started by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, with the cooperation of the Japanese authorities, according to a Yomiuri report received here from Shanghai on Monday, reports Domei.

Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, will be appointed chairman of the Shanghai Model Peace Zone Preparatory Committee, which will be created to carry out the plan in keeping with the National Government's growing Model Peace Zone Movement.

Chinese Peace Preservation Corps and the police force in Shanghai will be mobilized to exterminate subversive elements still remaining in the area, while various Chinese bodies will be reorganized to assure peace and prosperity to its 6,000,000 residents.

BRITISH NAVAL EXPERT LAMENTS OVER DEFEATS

Broadcasts Britain Already Ousted From Every Favorable Position

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, June 21.—The naval expert of the British radio stated that the British had been pushed out of every favorable positions which they still held last fall.

Regarding the seriousness of the tonnage losses during the last six months, he declared that the British Government had prohibited the publication of details but the shipping losses on the Atlantic coast of the United States had been published by the Washington Government. However, he stated the figures, published by the American Government, did not contain the losses in the Indian Ocean and in European waters which were also considerable.

"If the American shipyards were to construct two ships per day," he asserted, "the allied transport fleet would in the coming six months at the utmost arrive at the figures of last December.

"There existed, however, doubts in America that such production figures could be reached."

The expert added that the Axis submarine activity surpassed all possibilities of the United States catching up with her production. He said that ships sailing singly had a much better chance of getting through the blockade than convoys.

BRITISH CARRIER ARGUS LIMPS BACK TO 'ROCK'

Damaged Vessel at Gibraltar Badly Scarred With Defeat Marks

The 14,000-ton British aircraft carrier Argus returned to Gibraltar with a big hole on its left side and six damaged planes on deck, according to a witness of the British Mediterranean Fleet which has been miserably defeated by the Italian naval and air forces, says a Hochi dispatch dated June 20 from Rome.

Out of 15 British destroyers which had left Gibraltar, only six returned and one or two others took refuge in a port of Algeria owing to their disabled condition, according to the same dispatch.

As it is impossible to repair many warships in Gibraltar, it has been decided that the aircraft carriers Eagle and Argus will be repaired at Gibraltar and the rest will hurriedly be sent to the United States for repairs, according to the same dispatch.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY DECIDED FOR CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

All-Round Researches Scheduled to Facilitate Life of Japanese in Sphere

The Science Section of the Education Ministry with the assistance of the Science Research Council in the Imperial Academy in Kanda-ku, here, decided to make a scientific study of clothing, food and housing for the people with the intention of introducing them to the southern areas, reports Domei.

An appropriation of ¥100,000 on the subject of the scientific researches concerning the life of the Japanese in the south has been budgeted for this purpose. The study is expected to start shortly.

The subjects of the researches pertain to the weather, building, physique, physiology, nourishment, etc. Through studying these subjects, the Science Section of the Education Ministry plans to form a fundamental policy concerning the problems in order to properly guide the Japanese going there.

For conducting these researches, experts on the subjects have been mobilized. They include professors of various universities in Japan as well as the officials of the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo.

BRITISH SUPPLY TRAINS JUMP TRACKS IN SYRIA

Sabotage Between Beirut and Damascus Seen as Act Of Opposition

Special

ANKARA, June 20.—Several transport trains of the British military administration containing war materials were derailed recently by unknown persons on a trunk-line leading from Beirut to Damascus, according to a report received from the latter place. The British authorities immediately made extensive investigations, while ordering a more drastic protection of railway lines.

Political circles in Damascus believe that a more drastic state of emergency will soon be proclaimed in Syria. In order to camouflage this new evidence of opposition against British-de Gaullist military domination of Syria and Lebanon, the British are spreading the version that the acts of sabotage are being committed by gangster bands, and that they had no political background whatsoever.

NEW RIOT BREAKS IN INDIA

Fight in Progress Between Natives, British in Sind Province

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—A new anti-British demonstration was started by the Indians in Sind Province and fighting is now in progress between the natives and the British troops, it is reported by radio broadcasting from New Delhi, intercepted at Ankara.

Feeling the Axis Might

Sebastopol, great Russian fortress, is within grasp of the Germans as latest reports disclose the Axis surging attacks defiantly resisted by the Soviet forces. Shown above is a part of the fortress city.

Sick and Wounded War Prisoners in P.I. To Be Given Freedom by Japanese Army

Domei

MANILA, June 22.—All sick and wounded war prisoners in the Philippine Islands are to be released shortly by the Japanese military authorities whose generous and sympathetic decision is being appreciated by the Filipinos.

In this conjunction, the commander of the Japanese Forces at Manila issued the following statement today:

"The Japanese military authorities will provisionally release the wounded and sick war prisoners who are deemed necessary to return home for further treatment.

"The present decision is made by the Japanese military authorities who spare no effort in assisting the general welfare of the natives of the Philippine Islands.

"The prisoners who are to be provisionally released, their families and the general public should appreciate the true intentions of the Japanese authorities, closely observing all the instructions regarding the present decision.

"Active and voluntary cooperation by the natives with the Japanese military authorities is expected in this connection.

"Released prisoners who neglect or defy the instructions given them shall be severely punished. No anti-Japanese attitude shall be tolerated by the authorities. Any infringement of the regulations on the part of the released prisoners will bring about suspension of further releasing of the prisoners in the future.

"Detailed instructions with regard to the provisional releasing of the prisoners will be issued by the Commander of the Japanese Forces in Luzon Island."

Disaster at Tobruk Seen Major Defeat

(Continued From Page 1)

in the Sunday Times that this state of affairs must be remedied without delay. Britain's object of reconquering Libya in order to reopen its sea routes through the Mediterranean have been thrown back to a considerable extent.

The London correspondent of the Social Demokraten also stresses the disappointment of the British people over the events in North Africa and the prevailing anxiety over the future. After the capture of Tobruk and Bardia the map of Libya must be exchanged for the map of Egypt for, this time, General Rommel has reached his goal within two days for which he battled in vain last time for about seven months.

ORGAN ADOPTS ITS NAME

Yokusan Shiseikai to Be Title of Newly Organized Body

Yokusan Shiseikai, (the National Service Municipal Association), is adopted by the Preparing Committee for the new organization of the recently elected members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly. The name will be approved and accepted at the general meeting of the body on June 24, states Domei.

Promise to Soviet Can't Be Fulfilled

(Continued From Page 1)

supplies to Britain and India as well as Chungking from its scanty stocks.

With Britain and the United States lukewarm in their attitude toward the Soviet Union, Kremlin will come to find that "necessity is a hard master" and try to find some way out of the difficulty.

Since December 8, last year, Japan has been in a state of war against Britain and the United States, concluded Mr. Kiyose and that the leaders of the Kremlin must be wiser than picking chestnuts out of the fire for the dishonored bills issued by Britain and the United States.

Sollum Surrounded By Axis Vanguards

(Continued From Page 1)

spiritual blow to the Soviets in general, states Domei.

About 32,500 British prisoners were taken in the North African campaign, and the whole British 8th Army stationed in Libya has been exterminated from this area, the correspondent said.

Regarding a German and Italian advance into Egypt the correspondent said, that due to the rising intensity of heat and the difficulty of desert warfare in such terrific heat it is doubtful whether a large-scale offensive would take place, although, there are also opinions to the contrary in Berlin.

In view of the fact that shortly before the German attack on Tobruk a terrific heat wave swept over the entire area, and despite the heat, a successful campaign was carried out, there is still possibility of an Axis attack against Egypt, the correspondent said.

The fall of Sebastopol naval base, which is a historical base ever since the Crimean Wars, means that Germany now will have command of the Black Sea, which will be a great asset in German operations in the Rostov and Harkov sectors, the Asahi correspondent reports.

Kikugoro Back From Trip

Kikugoro Onoye, noted Kabuki actor, returned to Tokyo on Monday after an extended performance trip in Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

Kikugoro, accompanied by Omezo Ichikawa, Koisaburo Onoye and other leading Kabuki actors, visited Manchoukuo to give felicitation performances on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

The noted Kabuki actor is scheduled to give a dinner party at the Imperial Hotel this evening, when he will report on his recent trip.

U.S. Seamen, Fearful of U-Boat Attacks, Refuse to Board Ships; Cargo Piling Up

In the face of mounting activities of Axis submarines in the Caribbean Sea, American seamen have refused to board their tankers now anchored in Venezuelan ports, the Hochi reported from Rome quoting a Santiago dispatch, states Domei.

The Diario de la Marina in Havana, Cuba, the dispatch said, reported that the American authorities detailed American forces to the scenes of the strikes in order to intimidate them into maintaining peace and order.

Meantime, the American-bought materials have been kept in the open on the docks for some time in Central and South American ports. Consequently, the authorities in these countries are demanding the American Government to immediately load them for shipment, the report asserted.

The American authorities, however, can do nothing about the situation inasmuch as the United States has been suffering from an acute shortage of bottoms, the dispatch added.

In a frantic attempt to save the situation, the dispatch said, the American Government suggested that a mixture of both United States and South American vessels be used to ship the piled-up supplies to the United States.

The South American authorities, however, declined to yield to the United States request on the ground that a mixed use of bottoms will eventually mean requisition.

SHIPYARD OWNER URGES U.S. BUILD WOODEN SHIPS

Recommends Measure as Present Shipbuilding Plan Insufficient to Win War

Special

LISBON, June 2.—A suggestion that the United States should immediately begin the building of wooden freighters is made by the American shipyard owner, L.D. Sanderson, in a letter from San Francisco addressed to the Daily News.

The present United States shipbuilding program, Mr. Sanderson asserts, is insufficient even if carried out 100 per cent to win the war for the Anglo-Saxons.

He recommends the building of ships consisting half of wood, but alleges that the steel industry, afraid of overwhelming competition, is attempting to sabotage such a scheme.

Mr. Sanderson points out that Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and members of this commission have described a refusal to build wooden ships as a "dangerous, defeatist attitude."

The writer states that a wooden bridge across the Atlantic, while possibly not as good as a bridge of steel, would in any event be better than no bridge at all.

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PATRIOTIC JOURNEY OF JAVANESE TOLD

Narrow Escape Made by JOAK's Johannan to Serve People is Hot Adventure Yarn

More interesting than fiction is this authentic account of a Javanese patriot, Hasan Johannan, popularly called the "crocodile of Java," who made a secret voyage to Japan last November on board the last Japanese evacuation ship and, after the start of the current war, devoted himself to propaganda work through the JOAK radio network spread over Java and Malaya, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Mr. Johannan studied at the Meiji University around 1930. After he returned to Java in 1935, he launched a vigorous movement for the Greater Asia Doctrine, thereby greatly enlightening the hitherto dormant racial pride of the Javanese. He showed himself so ardent a patriot that he became the object of the highest respect of the people of the entire East Indies.

Toward the end of October last year, he secretly made up his mind to sail to Japan, where he received his university education under the kind support of Mitsuru Toyama, Japan's premiere nationalist.

Slipped Through Police Cordon

At the report that a Japanese evacuation ship would sail on November 25 last year from Tandjong Priok Port, Mr. Johannan managed to enter Batavia by slipping through the strict net of surveillance of the Dutch police.

"It seemed almost impossible," Mr. Johannan says in his report describing how he managed to stow away, "to break through the vigilance of the Dutch police which examined each and every possession of the Japanese evacuees. For several days, I tried to map up a plan for evacuating Java.

"When I heard the shouts of "yo-heave-ho" from the native coolies loading the evacuation ship, a good idea hit my mind. I disguised myself as a coolie and went to the wharf.

"There, I saw the Dutch officials closely examining the possessions and persons of the Japanese evacuees. The Japanese, however, both men and women alike, were composed. In their calm attitude was manifest the firm will to meet any hardship. I was ashamed that I had been afraid of the arms of the Dutch officials.

"Mustering my courage, I picked up a trunk belonging to some Japanese and climbed the gang-way of the ship. I said to myself, 'I'm the crocodile of Java. Be firm. I am responsible for the all-important mission of sailing to Japan, representing the 70,000,000 people of the East Indies, to ask for the support of Japan. If I should be detected and shot by the Dutch, I will cry Nippon Banzai and die like a patriot.'

"Then I sneaked into the captain's cabin and hid under the bed. While I was indulging in reminiscence of the days I spent in Japan, I fell into a deep slumber.

"I was awakened from sleep by the cries of the people, who had discovered me under the bed. The ship had already left the port and was sailing over the calm sea.

"Then Taisaku Machida, president of the Japanese Association in Bandoeng, whom I had always respected, arrived on the scene when I told him of my intentions, all the Japanese on board the ship sympathized with me. They treated me very kindly and I was able to enjoy a nice voyage from that time until the ship reached Japan.

Devotes Life to Great Cause

"When the ship entered the Keelung Port on December 8, I learned that the war was on. I realized that the time for the emancipation of my fellow countrymen had at last come and therefore renewed my resolution to devote myself to the cause of the Greater Asia Doctrine."

After his arrival in Japan, Mr. Johannan immediately sought work. In compliance with the request of the Nippon Broadcasting Corporation, he began to take charge of the propaganda broadcast to Java and Malaya. Since the beginnig of the year, he has been broadcasting daily to his countrymen with a fiery tongue from 10 p.m.

It is reported that the Javanese people were very much enlightened by his speech, inasmuch as he had been the object of respect while he had been engaged in the Greater Asia Movement in Java.

In late March, he returned to his homeland for the purpose of actively participating in the propaganda work there.

Portraying the profile of this Javanese patriot, Mrs. Machida stated as follows in an interview held at her home in Kobe:

"Mr. Johannan is a gentleman of high character. He loves his people very much. He has often stressed that the Asiatic races are possessed of various unrivalled merits and are sure to become prosperous in the future.

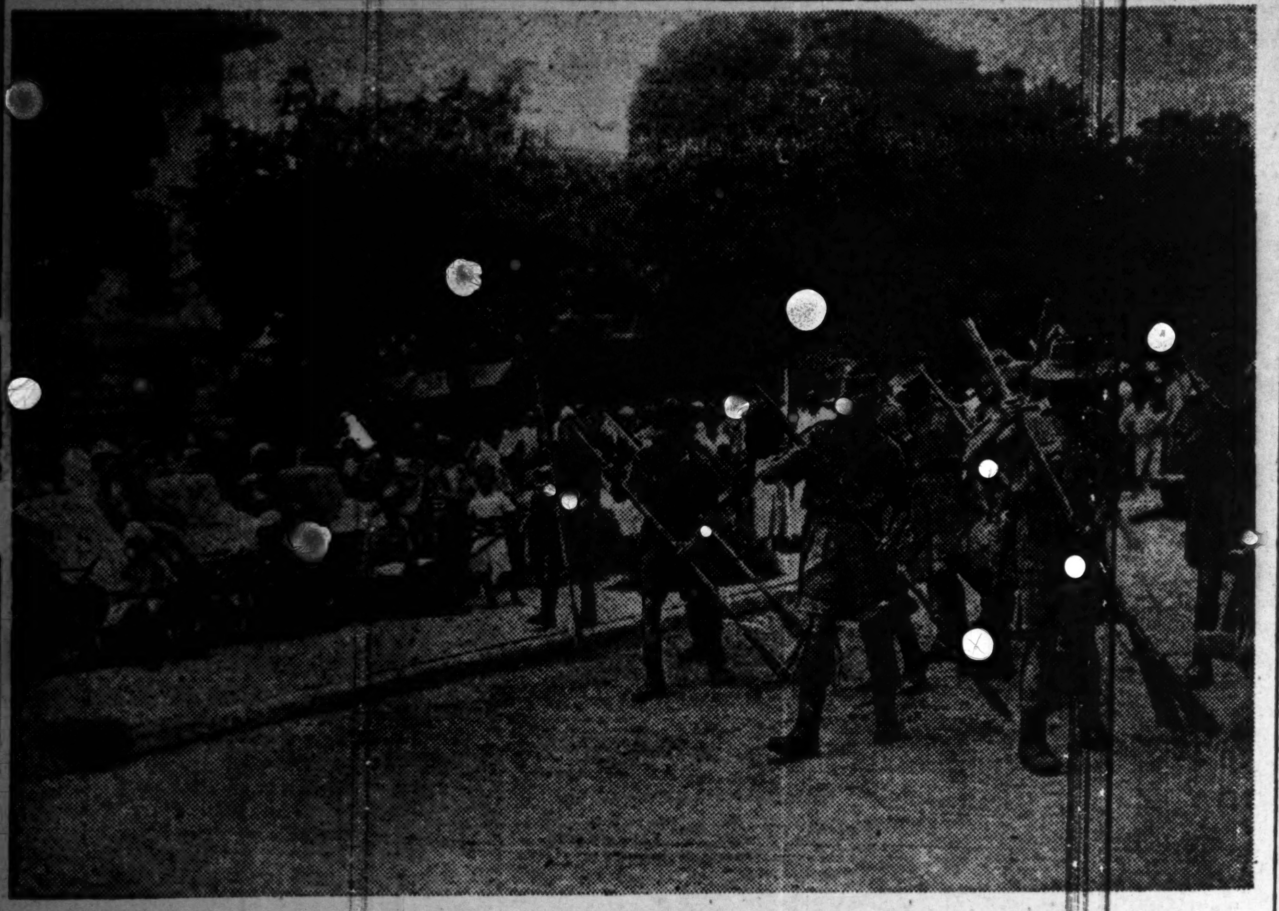
"Though short in stature, he is overflowing with energy and fighting spirit."

Egypt to Stop Smuggling

Special

ANKARA, June 2.—In order to put an end to grain smuggling from Egypt to Palestine, the Egyptian Minister of Supply has decreed that effective immediately all automobiles and trucks bound for Palestine, including those of the British armed forces, will be searched, according to a Cairo report. The report said that several British trucks smuggling grain across the frontier have already been caught.

A Symbol of the British Empire's Downfall



These are British prisoners of war on street sweeping duty in Rangoon—something remotest from their minds before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when they used to stalk haughtily through the streets of Rangoon. To the left on the sidewalk may be seen Burmese people, who have been liberated from the arrogant British rule by the Japanese Forces, looking on with great satisfaction.

PURIFICATION URGED IN FILIPINO CULTURE

Natives Contaminated by American Materialism, Japan Must Lend Helping-Hand

Filipino culture is a hybrid culture contaminated by Americanism. In order to cause the rebirth of Filipinos as Asiatics it is necessary for Japan to extend its helping hands for the purification of their polluted culture. Thus declared Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa in an interview recently held with an Asahi correspondent in Manila. The marquis is quoted as follows:

"This is my second visit to the Philippines since I came here some 15 years ago, though I have been in contact with the islands as the president of the Philippine Society in Japan.

Culture Greatly Raised

"I was surprised to find the level of Philippine culture raised greatly. However, I can say with safety, as a result of my close observation, that although its level was raised the Filipino culture is spoiled by Americanism.

"Even in a country house we find sewing machines and albums, while Manila, with a population of 600,000, has a number of colleges, universities and movie-theaters, all built by the material civilization of America.

"Any educated Filipino will say: 'Spain gave us religion, and America education and roads. What will Japan give us?'

"This spirit of 'give and take' and thoroughgoing egoism are derived from the hybrid culture. In the Philippines half-breeds are more respected than pure-blooded natives, as evidenced in the fact that those who have Filipino wives are not allowed to be members of the Manila Chamber of Commerce. This is indeed deplorable from the racial standpoint.

Spoiled by Jazz, Cinema

"The American jazz and cinema polluted further the Filipino culture. In starting the cultural activities at the hands of Japan, which I consider as the ground-leveling works for the military administration, we should follow the Japanese saying: 'Suit your speech to the audience.' No seasonal changes are witnessed in the southern regions, so Japanese pictures in which seasonal changes are treated will fail to appeal to the people of the southern regions.

"Instead, what will be most welcomed by them will be the Japanese 'culture' films vividly showing the might of Japanese civilization. In this sense, pictures of modernized cities of Japan with large buildings, large factories, and pictures of Japanese airplanes and ships are most required."

PAPER RAILS WAR MONGERS

U.S. Intruding in Outside Affairs, Says N.Y. Daily News

Special

LISBON, June 2.—The United States is in this war solely because the Washington administration thought the time was ripe for intervening in a struggle, which had originally been a purely European and Asiatic affair, declared F. Mitchell in the New York Daily News.

In this connection, the writer protested against the attitude of many hypocrites in the United States, who tried to make out that America had been forced into the war by aggressors. He explained that the fact that the enemy dealt the first blow "was merely due to our own carelessness, and not ascribed to any particular moral baseness of the enemy."

Hirota, Yatabe Are Staunch Advocates Of Japan-Thai Friendship and Cooperation

"It was in 1923 when I was head of the Bureau of European and American Affairs in the Foreign Office that I became interested in Thailand," declared Koki Hirota, newly appointed Grand Envoy to Thailand when interviewed by pressmen late Saturday afternoon at his home in Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, states Domei.

Dressed in formal Japanese attire, the former premier was in good health and spirit, when interviewed by the reporters.

Elaborating on his interest in Thailand, he said that the kingdom held his special attention as it was the only country in the southern regions which had preserved its sovereignty through the long years of British oppression and covetousness.

Mr. Hirota further declared that he was the first person in official circles to advocate the importation of rice from the southern countries. To better economic relations with Thailand, he recalled that he once advised the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to import broken rice from Thailand to make starch for use in the production of Yuzen textiles of Kyoto and also for making "aomori" the potent sake of the Ryukyu Islands.

Meanwhile, Yasukichi Yatabe who was appointed ambassador extraordinary to assist Mr. Hirota, showed visible signs of happiness when interviewed by reporters at his home in Shibuya the same afternoon.

Recalling his eight years as Japanese Minister to Thailand between 1928 and 1936 he revealed that he was an old friend of Premier Luang Pibul Songgram and Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena and other leaders of Thailand. He intimated these Thai leaders carried out the successful coup d'etat that resulted in the firm government that was able to withstand Britain's numerous maneuverings to render the country into a position no better than a protectorate of the British Empire.

Under the astute leadership of Premier Songgram, he continued, Thailand has moved closer to Japan and the two countries' understanding of each other fully is now inseparably bound politically, economically and militarily.

Concluding, he said he is glad to be going to Thailand again, his "second homeland" and that he will be able to meet his old friends Premier Songgram, Lieutenant-General Pholphaynha Sena and others whom he knew in the days when he was Minister to Thailand.

SHIPPING SHORTAGE IS ALLIES' PROBLEM

Solution Sought at Third Churchill-Roosevelt Conference At Washington

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—Solution of the shipping question constituted the main topic of discussion at the third Churchill-Roosevelt conference now being held at Washington, as it is the fundamental problem in sending reinforcements to North Africa, in supplying arms and materials required for further activities in all fronts as well as in creating a second front, it is believed in London political circles, according to a Swedish correspondent stationed at the British capital.

London newspapers have also pointed out that about one half of the allied ships lost in several months past were sunk off the eastern coast of the United States, and argued that the United States must exert greater efforts for preventing further losses of allied shipping.

The New York Times recognizes that the greatest difficulty in creating a second front is the shortage of ships, and further more stressed that this weakness of the Allies is now particularly aggravated by the British defeat in Libya. The paper has calculated that the total shipping losses of the Allies in the first half of the present year have reached more than 5,000,000 tons, and would probably increase in the second half.

Concerning the future of the shipping problem, the Time magazine in its recent issue, said as follows:

"In December, last year, when the United States entered the war, the total shipping tonnage of the Allied nations was 25,000,000 tons, but in the first four months, 2,000,000 tons were lost. Under such conditions, ships are insufficient even for only defensive operations and it is dangerous to attempt making any aggressive campaign. If the loss of ships in 1942-43 equals that of 1941, it will reach 8,000,000 tons.

"Moreover, as the navigation distance has been greatly increased, the efficiency of ships must be calculated to be reduced 30 to 70 per cent. Therefore, any attempt on this basis for opening a second front will be absolutely impossible except only at the sea near England."

It is reported that in the light of this situation even Premier Churchill and President Roosevelt will not be able to find any means of improving the shipping facility of the Allied nations no matter how eagerly they might discuss the problem at Washington.

LINGPEICHOU RAIDED BY IMPERIAL PLANES

Enemy Barracks of 21st Group Army at Wuyen Also Severely Bombed

Defying bad weather conditions, Japanese Army bombers on Sunday attacked a large group of Chungking remnants at Lingpeichou, situated 14 kilometers northeast of Iwu, Chekiang Province, causing heavy damage, according to an Asahi dispatch from an undisclosed Japanese base in Central China, reports Domei.

The same Army bombers also raided on the same day the headquarters of the 21st Group Army at Wuyen, located 22 kilometers northeast of Iwu, smashing enemy barracks.

Japanese Take Tsichiehtsun

The Japanese Yasuo detachment, on Friday afternoon, captured Tsichiehtsun, located 20 kilometers southwest of Lin-hsien in northern Honan Province, according to an Asahi dispatch from Honan front received here on Monday, states Domei.

Meantime, the Fukui and Tanabe detachments, on Friday morning, after fierce fighting against the Chungking remnants, occupied a strategic hilly region in the Lin-hsien sector.

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YONEZAWA EXPLAINS INDIA'S SAD STATUS

Criminal Discrimination of Caste by British Exposed by Ex-Japanese Consul

A graphic description of the wretched condition of India, where efforts are being made for independence, by Kikuji Yonezawa, ex-Japanese consul at Calcutta, in the Yomiuri Monday clearly shows why the Indians have been compelled to lead a miserable life as at present.

Despite the fact that India is replete with a vast amount of riches, the Indians have to lead a miserable life because of British pressure. Three hundred and fifty million Indians, however, have stood up with the object of driving the British out of India.

Reason for Food Shortage

It may sound strange that a shortage of provisions is the cause of uprisings in various districts, India being an agricultural country. But one can see the reason if one gets to the bottom of the matter.

Nearly 70 per cent of the whole population are farmers who are all in a wretched condition. Formerly, Indian farmers were well off, but since the adoption of the present large land-owner system by the East India Company, the farmers have been compelled to lead a poverty stricken life as they are forced to hand over 75 per cent of their harvests to land-owners.

It is a pity that Indian farmers have no fertilizer for sterile land. Although it is true that they have cow-manure, they have to pile it up around their houses as it is indispensable as fuel. It is surprising that such a country is famous for its export of agricultural products. This setup clearly shows how Great Britain has been acting in India. Provisions in India are not for Indians but for British subjects.

An uprising originating in the Sind district has given rise to anti-British movements at various places and in the whole of India, pandemonium reigns. All Indians, whether they are Mohammedans or not, have become anti-British. This is a matter worthy of note. The only thing for the Indians to do now is to rise up and make the country independent.

Caste System About to End

The caste system which has long been on a firm basis in India is now on the verge of collapse. All Indians are made to stand up as one man to engage in the anti-British strife. If Mohammedans and Hindus are pitted against each other as hitherto, the upshot of the matter will be the destruction of India.

In view of the past failures resulting from the opposition between Mohammedans and Hindus, Indians should form a "progressive all-india party" at this juncture. Even in the event of the materialization of the plan, India is not possessed of arms. It is not yet clear whether Mahatma Gandhi will use force or not. The only thing they have to do is to place full confidence in the invincible Japanese Army acting as an impregnable prop.

LANGUAGE CLASS FOR NISEI

Will Continue for One Month at Meiji University

Special lessons in the Japanese language, calligraphy, and abacus for the Nisei in Tokyo were started Monday night at the Meiji University annex by the Nisei Association of Nippon. These courses will continue nightly for a period of one month beginning at 6:30 p.m. All those interested are asked to enroll immediately by Soyen Yamashita, secretary of the Association.

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MUSEUM OF SCIENCE SET UP IN SUMATRA

Institute in Medan Is First Effort Of Nippon Units to Foster South Seas Lore

A museum has been built in Medan, Sumatra, by the Japanese Units stationed there, according to an Asahi dispatch from Medan, dated June 20.

For the purpose of enlightening the natives in their knowledge of general science, the Japanese Units posted in Medan have built a museum, where zoological and botanical specimens, dolls and other local products characteristic of this area are exhibited.

Moreover, illustrated explanations showing the process of manufacture of natural products are given in the museum. The soldiers of the units are continuing the collection of more exhibits.

Referring to the construction of this new establishment, a certain unit commander declared:

"The occupation of Sumatra by the Imperial Forces in such a short period was indeed a brilliant job. However, we must admit the fact that the knowledge of the Japanese people on the general conditions of this island is grievously meager.

"This fact may be attributed to the defect in Japan's education pertaining to the South Seas on one hand, and the other, to the fact that the Dutch Government has maintained strict secrecy as regards the conditions of its colonies.

"Our plan is to promote the scientific knowledge of the people as well as to have the Japanese soldiers and colonists become well-versed in the geographical conditions of Sumatra."

The Japanese Units concerned will in the future enlarge the present zoo and also establish a botanical garden there, the report adds.

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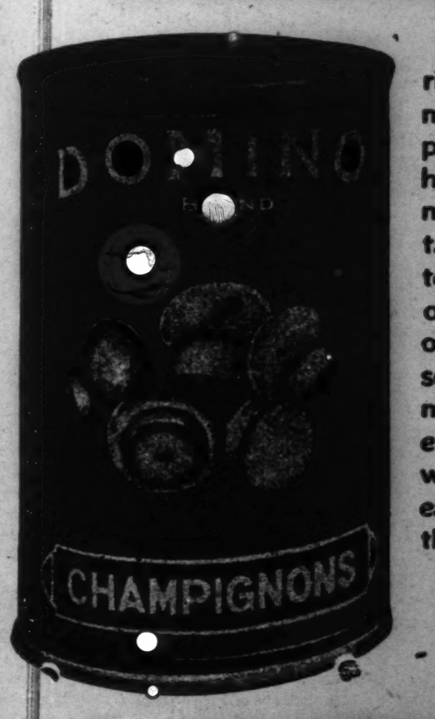

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EIJI YOSHIKAWA

In Past Instalments

It was the established custom under the Tokugawa Shogunate to send special envoys to the Imperial Court to tender the New Year's greetings in the first month of every year; in return, the Imperial Court despatched envoys to Yedo to inquire after the Shogun's health. For the welcome of the Imperial envoys, the Shogun's government specially appointed officers from among the Daimyo to attend upon them. The entertainment of the Imperial envoys lasted several days, and was accompanied by elaborate ceremonies, throughout which the daimyo immediately connected with the Shogun and others then staying in the city presented themselves at the Palace in full Court dress.

In the second month of the fourteenth year of Genroku (1701), when it was announced that the envoys of the Emperor Higashiyama and the Ex-Emperor Reigen were coming to Yedo, Asano Takumi-no-kami Naganori, Lord of Ako in the province of Harima, and Date Sakyo-no-Suke Muneharu, Lord of Yoshida in the province of Iyo, were appointed officers for the entertainment of the Imperial envoys. Lord Asano at first declined the appointment, for though it was a great honor to him and his family, he was, he pleaded, unused to Court etiquette. But the Court Counselors told him that he could perform his duties by consulting Lord Kira, Kozuke-no-Suke, the Koke, or high officer versed in Court etiquette, and Lord Asano was obliged to accept the appointment.

Lord Date being still young, his counselors managed all his affairs; and knowing Lord Kira's character, they sent him valuable presents when they asked him to instruct their lord in the ceremonies which he was to attend. Lord Asano's counselors on duty in Yedo were Hikozaemon and Matazaemon Fujii; and though he told them to send presents to Lord Kira, they, being unused to the world's ways, made presents which were far smaller than Lord Date's, and thereby aroused the Koke's anger. Lord Kira determined, when Lord Asano asked for instruction, to make him commit blunders and fall into disgrace. When the envoys arrived, therefore, Lord Kira did his best to mislead Lord Asano and make him commit blunders, but for three days all the ceremonies were carried out without a hitch, due to the viligance and untiring efforts of Lord Asano's faithful retainers. Lord Kira, in the meantime, continued to heap insults on the young Lord of Ako, and though the latter did his best to control his mounting anger, his counselors feared that sooner or later the eruption would come. On the fourth day of his office, Lord Asano goes to Court fully determined to bear all the Koke's insults in patience, for it is the most important day of all, when the Shogun himself would make his reply to the Imperial envoys.

Chapter 9
Eruption

The time for greeting the Imperial envoys drew nearer. The Shogun and his family would be arriving soon. Lord Asano looked for the Koke.

The dark figure of the Koke was soon found even in all that throng. Lord Asano went up to him, and said,

"Lord Kira, there is something I wish to ask of you."

Lord Kira pretended that he had not heard, and with an impassive countenance he started to walk away. Instinctively, the hand of Lord Asano flashed out, and clutched his sleeve.

"One moment!" A red mist blurred his vision, and the throbbing of his own heart sounded loudly in his ears. His mouth felt dry, and his voice came out harsh and brittle.

"One moment!"

"What, what do you want?"

Lord Asano controlled his rising temper with a mighty effort of will. He drew back his hand abruptly.

He bowed politely, and said, "Lord Kira, I await your instruction. When the Shogun arrives, how shall I greet him? Shall I greet him at the top of the wooden steps, or go down to the bottom of the stone steps? Pray, condescend to enlighten my ignorance."

Passion and reason struggled for mastery in his mind. His tongue felt like a pin-cushion, and his own voice sounded faint and distant in his throbbing ears.

Lord Kira chuckled ominously. The chance he had been waiting for had come. He raised his closed fan and brought it down with a resounding thwack on the palm of his other hand.

"Surely you are joking, Lord Asano," he said with exasperating coolness. "It is inconceivable that you should be so ignorant, especially when you are an officer for the welcome of the Imperial envoys. Surely you must be taking advantage of my willingness to answer all your questions. But if you are really ignorant, how could you have waited till this last moment, when the envoys may appear at any moment? Fool, look at Lord Sakyo-no-Suke, your partner in your office. Look and learn from him. Verily, I never knew that there could be such a difference between a fool and a wise man."

The Koke turned scornfully away, and walked towards the front of the hall.

"How can that fool perform his office satisfactorily?" he said to no one in particular, but loudly enough for Lord Asano to hear. "What a samurai, what a samurai indeed."

The other lords, dressed in their ceremonial best, turned round at the voice, and looked at Lord Asano in astonished curiosity.

Lord Asano felt his whole body go rigid. The blood drummed in his ears, and his eyes flashed fire as he glared after the Koke. His hands were clenched, and he trembled with the very mightiness of his effort to control himself.

Some of the lords looked curiously at him, wondering what he world do next. But many sympathised with him, and in their hearts wished that he would do nothing rash.

But Lord Asano had regained control of himself. His countenance returned to its usual placid expression. The lords, some disappointed and some relieved, looked away and resumed their conversation.

Suddenly, a warrior came running into the hall. He was Yosobei Kajikawa, a retainer in the Shogun's family.

"Lord Asano, where is Lord Asano?" he asked the nearest man, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, he went from man to man, asking the same question. He came at last to Lord Kira, but something in the Koke's expression must have repelled him, for he did not put his question to Lord Kira.

Instead he turned his face towards the front of the hall, and called out in a loud voice,

"Lord Asano!"

"Here!" Lord Asano, hearing his name called, turned round, and seeing the warrior, walked towards him.

"Lord Asano," he said rapidly, "I am sent by the Shogun's mother to inform you that she wishes, after the ceremony, to personally thank the envoys for the magnificent presents they have brought for the Shogun's family. Will you kindly arrange the meeting?"

"I shall not fail."

"Till later, then, Lord Asano," said Yosobei, and turned away in haste. But before he could leave the hall, Lord Kira called out to him, "Master Kajikawa, master Kajikawa!" Lord Kira had evidently overheard the conversation.

Yosobei turned round. "Lord Kira, the Koke?"

"If there is any message concerning the ceremonial functions, kindly comunicate with me. With me, understand?"

Lord Kira's eyes gleamed wickedly as he spoke, and he shot a glance at Lord Asano. "As a Koke I am compelled to be very busy, he went on. "I have to supervise everything, or else some mishap might happen. Especially when I have to look after an ignornant rustic samurai from the country, who though dressed in daimon and eboshi, yet knows not a whit of court etiquette."

"Indeed, I sympathise with you," said Yosobei politely.

"And so," said Lord Kira urbanely, "how can you expect Lord Asano to understand your message? You have made a mistake. You have gone to the wrong person."

Lord Kira had not troubled to lower his voice. There was not a single lord in that huge hall who did not hear his harsh, petulant words. Instantly Lord Asano became the cynosure of all eyes.

The young lord of Ako stood turned to stone. The other lords, looking at him, felt themselves going tense. Lord Asano's usual placid countenance was terrible to behold. A thundercloud about to burst could not be more ominous. The Koke's crowning insult was more than a young samurai like him could stand. With a last conscious effort he tried to control himself, but in vain. He felt his patience and self-control slipping from him, as surely as snow sliding down a mountain. The smouldering fires within him, which he had kept down with all his strength for the past few days, would not be repressed any longer. He was going to erupt; he felt it, and yet he could not do anything about it. His vision was a swirling chaos, through which only the leering face of the Koke appeared clear and distinct. Red-hot streaks seared into his brain, and a tumultous roaring filled his ears, like the crashing of an avalanche down a mountain. Then,

"Kozuke! On your guard!"

Before Lord Kira realized what had happened, before anyone could stop him, Lord Asano had whipped out his sword.

Only the metal rim of his oboshi saved Lord Kira's life. As it was, he clapped both hands to his forehead, from which the blood was streaming forth, and reeled back five or six paces.

"Ruffian!" he screamed out, and tried to run out of the hall. But before he had gone a few paces he fell down at the threshold of the Pine Room. Instantly, however, he raised himself on his hands and knees, and screamed out again, "Ruffian! Murder! Takumi-no-Kami is trying to kill me! . . . ."

Fear had made his knees as weak as water. He could not stand up. He began to crawl swiftly away.

"Wait! You old badger! . . ." Lord Asano darted after him and aimed a second stroke. The point of his sword ripped obliquely down Lord Kira's back, and opened a flesh wound from shoulder to spine. The bright red blood spurted out, but to Lord Asano the spattering blood looked only like the scattering petals of crimson flowers.

He raised his sword for a third blow. But it never fell. Sinewy arms gripped him from behind in an iron vice, and he could not move.

"Who is that? Let me go, let go!"

"You forget where you are, Lord Asano."

"Ah, is that you, Kajikawa? Let me go. Know a samurai's pity, and let me go!"

"I cannot let you continue your violence. Control yourself."

"Chet! I have missed! I have failed! Oh, I shall regret it . . . Yosobei, let me go. I won't be violent. I am the Lord of Ako, Asano Takumi-no-Kami, owner of 53,000 koku of land. How can I be violent?"

"Lord Asano, this is the Imperial Court!" roared out Lord Toda of the Sakura Castle, but Lord Asano did not hear him. He struggled in the iron grip of Yosobei, and dragged even that Herculean warrior three of four paces forward.

Yosobei tightened his grip, and twisted back the other's arms. But by this time Lord Asano's passion had exhausted itself, and his countenance had returned to its usual placidity.

"I regret my rude behavior," he said. "I have nothing against the Shogun or his family. My only regret is that I have failed to kill my adversary. I shall regret it to my seventh life. But what cannot be helped, cannot be helped. I am sorry to have been so weak as to have lost my temper. But my violence shall cease from this moment. Have no fear. Unhand me."

Excited and curious spectators surged round Lord Asano and Yosobei. The thudding of scores of feet along the corridors indicated that still more others were coming to view the scene.

Lord Asano did not see the faces around him. Before his mind's eye was the sad, beseeching face of his young wife at Teppozu. Behind her he saw the blue sky of his beloved country, and the sorrowful countenances of the many faithful retainers waiting for his return at Ako.

Yosobei did not relax his iron grip.

"Drop your sword, Lord Asano. Drop it, I say," he shouted into the other's ear.

It was still an hour before noon. Outside, the benign spring sun cast its invigorating warmth on the green foliage of the trees in the castle garden, and a soft breeze was gently scattering the pink and white cherry petals that had fallen on the ground.

(To Be Continued)

Daughters and Mothers

M. Oshima in his "Japan From Within"

From earliest childhood the Japanese are taught to love their parents and revere their ancestors, respect family traditions and household regulations, add distinction to the family name by some contribution to society. In the ancient Book of Kings on Filial Duty there is the following passage:

"Our body and all its members are given us by our parents. It is the least of filial piety to take care not to injure them. And it is the greatest of filial piety to distinguish ourselves and make the name of our parents known."

Though this is a Chinese book its ideas have been adopted by the Japanese. To distinguish themselves is considered making not only their parents known but also their ancestors together with their ancestral precepts, noble and illustrious.

The spirit of serving their country is related to their love for "Ie," parents, and ancestors, from whom they inherit their purposes and aspirations. Offspring is the extension of ancestors, therefore the worship of ancestors is identical with love and respect for offspring. Nowhere is this feeling of filial piety so deeply rooted as in the Japanese. There is a charming old table illustrative of Matsuyama Kagami (The Mirror of Matsuyama):

The Mirror of Matsuyama

Long ago there lived an old woman with her young daughter. One day the mother became very ill, and was about to die. Seeing her daughter's grief, the mother sat up in her death-bed, and gave the daughter an old mirror, saying,

"When I am dead, look into this glass and you shall see your mother."

So upon her mother's death, the daughter looked intently into the mirror, and lo! there she beheld her mother, looking very young but unmistakably her mother! She smiled with unbounded joy, and her mother smiled back at her.

To that naive child who had no idea what a looking-glass was, this reflection of her mother must indeed have been a miracle. This is symbolic of our truth that the mother lives also in the daughter, and that ancestors and descendants are one. This is the spiritual essence of family life.

Children's Paradise

Japan is often called children's paradise. Perhaps no people on earth love children more than the Japanese. In Japan every street and park and playground is filled with parents romping with their children. Japanese parents seldom leave their off-spring home when they go out. Wherever the mother goes, there go the children: to market, to restaurants, or the theater even!—there is no place in Japan where children are not seen with their mothers. The department stores are all equipped with a special playground for children, a veritable fairyland of toys and amusement.

Love of children is reflected even in Japanese industry; toys are important articles of export, and in shops the whole world over they may be found, marked "Made in Japan"—truly a paradise for children.

Education

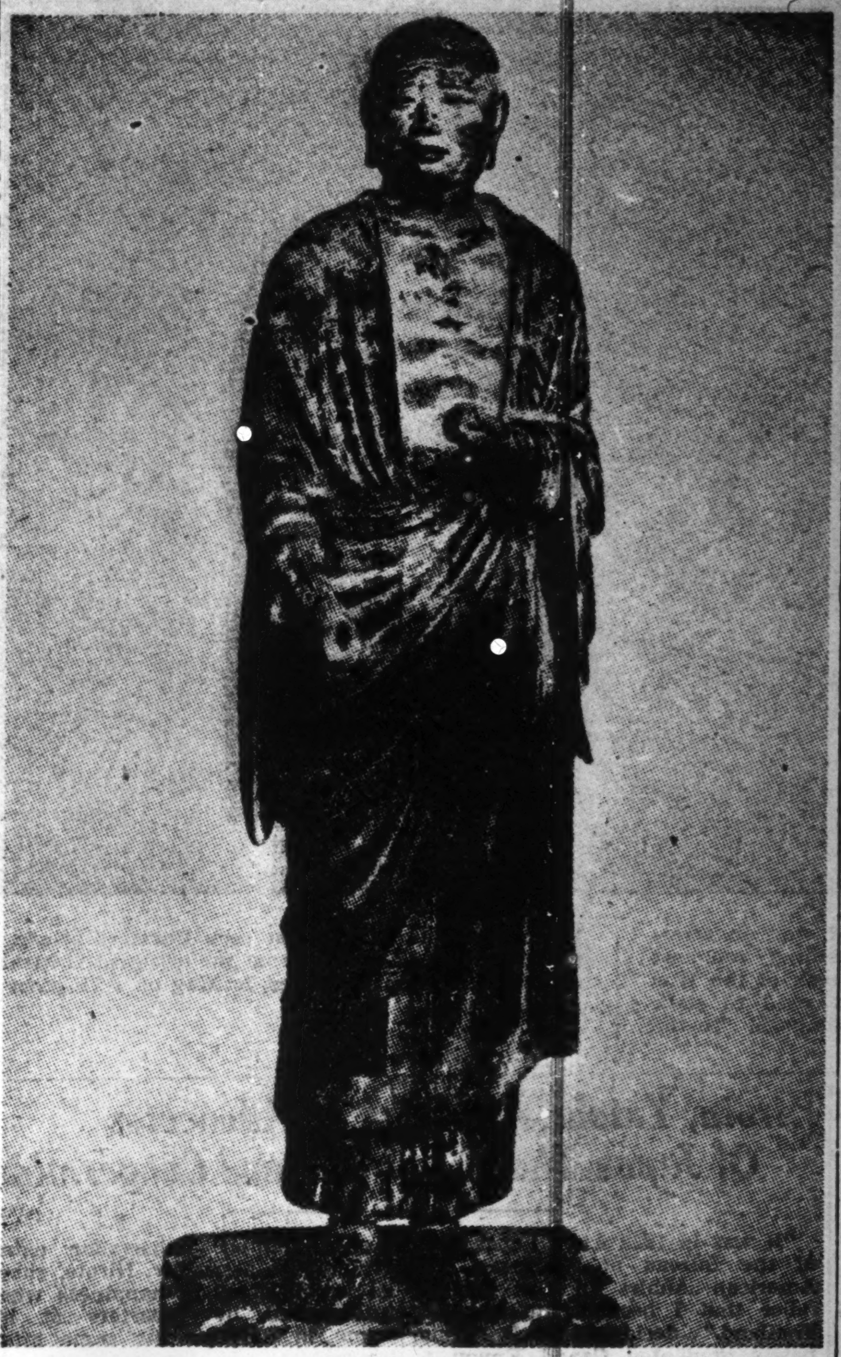
For the education of their children there is no sacrifice too great that parents will not make. The poor will often sell even their precious land to raise funds for sending their children to college.

Though education in Japan is compulsory from the ages of six to twelve, were it not for the enthusiasm of parents, there could never be so high a percentage of attendance as almost a hundred percent. That their children may distinguish themselves is the aim of every parent; therefore the exertion of parents for their children is at one with the children's filial piety, their desire to repay the care and solicitude of the parents.

So highly is filial piety honored that even official commendations are bestowed upon outstanding examples of it. There are instances of daughters entering domestic service of the most menial tasks in order to help their distressed parents or to assist in the schooling of brothers and sisters.

In many cases young girls work in factory or office to earn extra money for their marriage; those who enter domestic service do so in order to learn good manners and prepare themselves for household duties of the new family life they are about to enter. But in all cases, when parents are in need of financial assistance, their children never fail them. This interdependence of parents and children is not so conspicuous in other countries.

Disciple of Buddha



In the 8th Century Japanese sculpture underwent a change when clay and dry lacquer began to be used instead of bronze and wood. There are many masterpieces thus made which still remain in good condition. The most common method of dry lacquer sculpture was the so-called "hollow statue" process, in which a model of clay was made and covered with lacquered cloth. When both clay and lacquer had hardened, the inside of the figure was dug out, leaving a hard shell, which would not warp nor split. On the surface thus obtained were elaborated all the details in lacquer mixed with powdered incense wood. The hollow inside was then supported by a wooden frame. Above is shown the figure of Furuna, one of the ten great disciples of Buddha, and is an example of 8th Century sculpture. It is 150 cm. in height. The spirituality of the great disciple is symbolized cleverly by making him slender. The face is specially wonderful for the meditative mood which is seen in the slightly knitted brow, as well as for the refined expression of loving kindness that is moving in his heart. Thus is symbolized his individual personality. (From the Nara Imperial Household Museum)

To Our Co-Prosperity Readers

The Japan Times Feature Section

Appears Regularly Every
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday,
Presenting
Authoritative Articles and Representative Fiction
Embodying the Spirit and Culture of Japan
As Well as Introducing the Cultural Aspects
Of the Various Co-Prosperity Regions
To One Another

Tales From The Kojiki

TAKESHI SATO

The Return

The sea-bream's throat was examined, and as had been expected, a hook was found there. It was immediately taken out and purified, and upon giving it to the Prince, Watatsumu-no-Kami said. "When returning this hook to thy brother, give it with your back turned to him, and cast a spell over it by whispering, 'A rotten, rotten hook is this, a poor, poor hook, a stupid, stupid hook.'

"Moreover, when thine brother plants rice high on the hill, plant thine low on the plain. When thine brother plants it low on the plain, plant thine high on the hill. Should Thine Augustness do so, thine brother wilt, in three years time, become poor, for I have control of the water.

"Should thine brother come upon thee in wrath, drown thou him by taking out this tide-flowing jewel. Should he come to beg for thy pardon, take out this tide-ebbing jewel and save him, and chastise him thus."

Instructing the Prince thus, the father deity gave him the two jewels. He then summoned all of the alligators and said unto them. "The Prince of the August Son of the Great Sun Goddess is now about to return to his home above. Who amongst you in how many days can take His Augustness back and report of the mission?"

The alligators each gave the number of days he would take according to the length of his body. At last a crocodile one fathom long came, up and said, "I can go and return in a single day."

Thereupon the sea-god said unto the alligator, "The mission then will be granted unto thee. Take thou every care and precaution whilst crossing the sea."

The sea-god had the prince seated on the alligator's neck and saw him off. The alligator sped on his mission and was about to return in a day as he had promised, when the deity drew out his 10-grasp sword and tied it to the alligator's neck. This is why the one-fathomed crocodile is called Sahimochi-no-Kami (Deity with the Sword) even to this day.

A Prince Is Born

Some time later Toyotama-Hime-no-Mikoto, the sea-princess, came herself to Hoori-no-Mikoto and said, "I have been pregnant with a child for some time, and now the time has come for delivery. As I thought it improper to deliver the august child of a heavenly deity in the sea, I have come here."

Thereupon a parturition house thatched with the feathers of cormorants was built on the sea-shore. But before the thatching was completed, she could delay the event no longer and entered the parturition house.

The name of the newly born child was Amatsuhidakahiko-Nagisadate-Ugaya-Fukiaezu-no-Mikoto.

Hiko-Hohodemi-no-Mikoto lived in Takachiho Palace for 580 years. His mausoleum is on the western part of the mountain in Takachiho.

Ugaya-Fukiaezu-no-Mikoto had four children by Tamayori-Hime-no-Mikoto, namely, Itsuse-no-Mikoto, Inahi-no-Mikoto, Mikenu-no-Mikoto, and Wakamikenu-no-Mikoto. This last deity was also called Toyomikenu-no-Mikoto and also Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto.

Mikenu-no-Mikoto went over the waves to a foreign land, while Inahi-no-Mikoto went to the sea, the home of his mother.

Jimmu Tenno

Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto (Jimmu Tenno) and His eldest brother Itsuse-no-Mikoto, held a consultation in their palace in Takachiho.

"Which land dost thou think is best from where to rule the nation in peace? Thinkest not thou that 'tis best we go back to the east?"

Saying thus, the August Son, with Itsuse-no-Mikoto left Hyuga and went to Tsukushi. When they reached Usa in Toyokuni, two inhabitants of that land, Usatsuhiko and Usatsuhime built a simple temporary palace and gave a sumptuous feast. From there the two August Brothers led an army to Odanomiya in Tsukushi, where they remained for a year, then to Takerinomiya in the Province of Aki, where they stayed for seven years. They then moved farther north to Takashima-no-miya in Kibi, where they dwelt for eight years.

As the Imperial Army left that land and was about to cross the Strait of Seto in Hayasui, a figure came toward them on the back of a tortoise, a fishing rod in his hand and flapping his sleeves like a flying bird. Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto graciously called him and asked, "Who can ye be?"

"I am an earthly deity called Uzuhiko," the other answered.

"Know ye the sea route here?"

"Quite well, Thine Augustness."

"Then wilt thou follow me?"

"Most certainly, I will."

A pole was then pushed across and he was taken into the August boat. He was given the name of Saonetsu-hiko, and became the ancestor of the provincial governors of Yamato.

The Imperial Force then passed Namihaya and docked in the harbor of Funatsu in Shirakato-no-tsu.

As soon as they arrived, they were attacked by Nagasune-Hiko of Tomi. Whereupon the troops took out the shields from the boat and landed. Hence that place is called Tatetsu or Shield-Harbor. At present it is called Tadetsu of Kusaka.

With the Sun

During the fight with Tomihiko, Itsuse-no-Mikoto was wounded in his hand by Tomihiko's arrow. Sorely grieved by this calamity, Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto said, "It is not proper that I, the descendant of the Great Sun Goddess, should fight facing the sun. This must have been why my August brother has been wounded by such an unworthy being. Henceforth, we will turn toward another direction and attack the enemy with the sun at our back."

Vowing thus, the August Son led His Army around south and reached the Sea of Chinu, where He graciously washed His brother's hand. From there the army advanced further on, and when it reached Onominato in the Province of Ki, Itsuse-no-Mikoto screamed out furiously, "Alas! that I should die from the wounds inflicted by a mere servant." With these words he passed away. His mausoleum is on Mount Kama in the Province of Ki.

Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto then led His army to Kumanu-no-mura. There a large bear appeared and disappeared immediately. Then Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no Mikoto fell senseless to the ground and likewise the Imperial soldiers.

Takakuraji, the headman of Kumano, came to the scene, bearing a long sword in his hand. As soon as the sword was offered to Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto, He immediately awoke and arising exclaimed, "Ah, what a long sleep I have had!"

As the August Son took the sword, the evil deities, overwhelmed by the ferocious power fell immediately, and the soldiers who were lying unconscious all came back to themselves.

The August Son then asked Takakuraji how he had come upon the sword.

"In my dream last night," the latter answered, "Amaterasu-Omikami and Takami-Musubi-no-Kami summoned Takamikazuchi-no-Kami and graciously said unto him, "The Central Land of Reed Plains is now in chaos and my August Descendants seem to be suffering greatly. As thou hast subdued that land before, go thou thither and subdue the evil ones."

Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto then said, "May I most humbly suggest to Thine Augustness that, as I have with me the sword with which I formerly subdued the land, we send it in my stead? The sword can be sent by dropping it through a hole which shall be opened in the roof of Takakuraji's store-house."

He then said unto me, "As I will bore a hole through the roof of thy storeroom and drop a sword through it, take thee that sword as soon as thou awakest on the morrow and present it to the August Child of the Heavenly Deity." I accordingly went to the storeroom early this morning and found this sword which I herely present to you."

This sword was called Sajifutsu-no Kami, or again Mikafutsu-no-Kami, or again Futsu-no-Mitama, and is enshrined at the Isonokami Shrine.

The Crow

Now Takami-Musubi-no-Kami also instructed Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto saying, "August Child of the Heavenly Deity, push not further into the interior, for evil deities are swarming in there. A crow eight feet long shall be sent to you from heaven to be a guide unto thee. Follow it withersoever it flieth."

Kamuyamoto-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto followed the crow according to the instruction and came to the lower stream of the Yoshino River, where he found a man catching fish with a weir. The August Son asked, "Who may ye be?"

"I am an earthly deity, called Niemochi-no-ko, or the son of one in charge of the offerings," the other

answered. He is the ancestor of Ukai of Ada.

As the August Son advanced a little further, a man with a tail came out from a well. The well moreover, was shining.

"Who are ye?" Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto asked.

"I am an earthly deity called Ihika," he answered. He is the ancestor of Yoshino-no-obito.

As the August Son advanced into the mountain. He came upon another tailed man, who came out, pushing the rocks aside. When asked who he was, he answered "I am an earthly deity called Iaoshiwake-no-ko. I have come to welcome the August Son of the Great Sun Goddess for I hear that He most graciously has come unto us." He is the ancestor of Kuzu of Yoshino.

From thence the Imperial Army advanced through steep mountain roads and came to Uda.

Final Subjugation

In this Uda were two brothers called Eukashi and Otoukashi.

The August Son sent the eight-foot crow, which spoke to the two, "The August Child of the Great Sun Goddess has come. Will thou serve Him?"

Eukashi awaited the messenger with an whirring arrow and shot him. He then tried to raise an army with which to fight the Imperial Army but did not succeed in doing so. He thereupon said that he would serve under the August Son and built a palace, in which he set a trap and awaited Him.

Meanwhile Otoukashi went to the August Son and bowing low to the ground, said, "My brother, Eukashi, has shot at the messenger of the August Child of the Great Sun Goddess. Then with the intention of attacking Thine Augustness, he has tried to raise an army. But having failed in this, he has built a palace in which he has set a trap and is now waiting to entrap Thine Augustness. Hence have I come unto Thee to warn thee respectfully of my brother's designs."

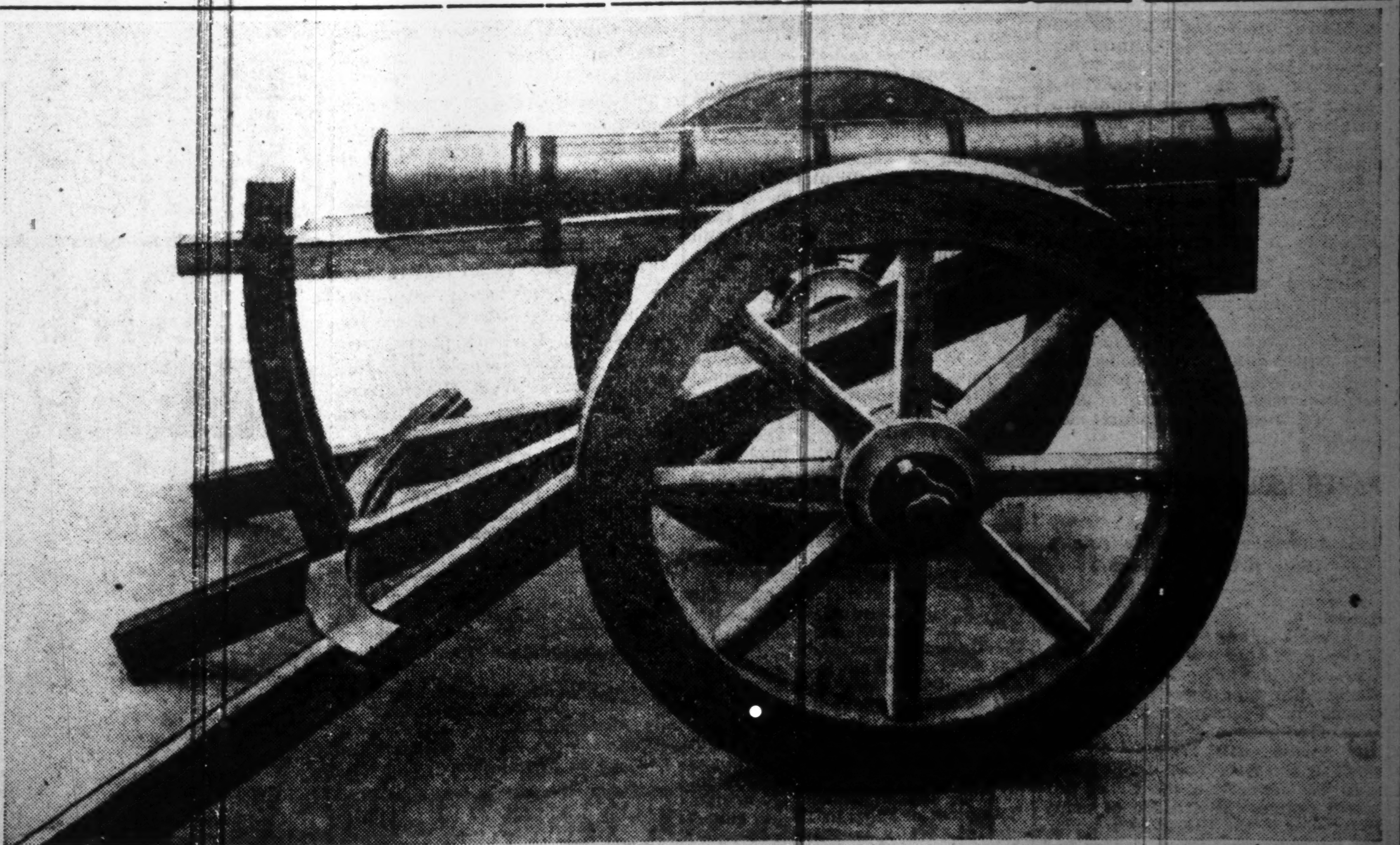
Thereupon Michinoomi-no-Mikoto, the ancestor of Otomo-no-Muraji, and Okume-no-Mikoto, the ancestor of Kumeno-atae, summoned Eukashi and said unto him, "Go thou into the palace thou hast made for His Augustness and show how thou hast designed to serve Him." Some then grasped the hilts of their swords, others their spears, while some fixed arrow to their bows, and forced him into the palace, where he was caught in his own trap and died. His body was then dragged out and was cut into pieces. Hence the place is called Chihara of Uda or the Blood-Meadow of Uda.

The August Child then graciously divided amongst the soldiers the feast presented by Otoukashi. This Otoukashi is the ancestor of Mohitori of Uda.

Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto then subdued the Earth-Spiders (cave dwellers), and Tomihiko likewise, and after bringing under His August Power all the evil deities, was pleased to rule the land from His Palace of Kashiwara in Uneби.

(The End)

The Modernity of Leonardo (III)



Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), the great Italian genius, was a prolific inventor, and there is hardly any branch of science or art in which his genius did not produce something new. With the new features which he invented and incorporated in the gun-carriage shown above, Leonardo revolutionized artillery methods of his day. The clinometer made it possible to raise and lower the gun barrel to the required range, while the swivel arrangement provided for a lateral swing of the gun. The above model, together with those which have been shown on this page in past issues, will be shown at the da Vinci Exhibition to be held on or about July 11 at Ueno.

GREAT FUTURE SEEN IN ECONOMIC FIELD

Importance of Shipbuilding Viewed by Materials Mobilization Plan

(Continued From Sunday)

"The Industrial Expansion Program, which is the backing for the Materials Mobilization Plan, completed its fourth year plan in 1938 and a new 5-year program has been mapped out for the fiscal year 1942-43 aiming at increased production of war materials, including merchantmen, iron and steel, nickel, aluminum, aviation fuel, machines and machine-tools and non ferrous metals. In order to realize the program, utilization of existing facilities to the highest efficiency, a most economical use of existing stocks of materials, an active use of sleeping materials, rationalization of electric power supply, reclamation of iron and steel, etc., are interwoven in the 5-year Industrial Expansion Program. At the same time for the purpose of employing idle machines and materials in the hands of private companies, the activities of the Key Materials Control Association are fully reckoned with, while the fullest support of the people is also expected for the realization of the program.

Planned Shipbuilding

"The only important bill introduced into the 80th extraordinary session was the Planned Shipbuilding Bill. So close is the relativity between war and merchantmen. The new Materials Mobilization Plan is attaching great importance to the question of shipbuilding. In the past, a Shipbuilding Control Association was organized, control effected on materials and labor, capital has been accommodated and other measures taken for an increased output of ships, but greater efforts should be made to turn out more ships. The purpose of the Industrial Expansion Plan is partly to push forward the building of standardized ships under a well planned basis, and standardized ships will be constructed on the mass production basis without the profit incentive; if the Industrial Equipment Management Association should suffer any loss in connection with transfer of ships, the Government will step in and bear the loss, and it will also use its good offices for capital accommodation. The Planned Shipbuilding Bill and the bill for financiering the shipbuilding were approved by the Diet.

Finance and Savings

"The reform of the Bank of Japan was completed on May 1. The joint-stock company system of the Bank of Japan which has a glorious history or 60 years has been changed to corporation having public faculty of the highest degree. In other words, the Bank of Japan has become part and parcel of the Government, rather than to say that it has become one side of the shield. Internally, the Bank of Japan fulfills the duty of a note issuing bank, and externally, it is going to act as the central financial organ of Greater East Asia. It has now three problems to tackle, namely, (1) the maintenance of the value of the Yen currency as the leading currency of Greater East Asia; (2) the acceleration of planned financiering by co-ordinating the financial industry; and (3) readjustment of foreign exchanges and finance as the Central Bank of all Central Banks operating within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Orbit, all of which are very important.

"In parallel with the reform of the Bank of Japan Financial Control Associations according to the classification of business to which they are catering, and the All-Japan Financial Control Association have come into being by virtue of the Financial Control Association Law, and these financial control agents are about to effect close contact with industrial circles.

Capital Savings

"The actual savings of the people for the fiscal year 1941.42 reached the colossal sum of ¥1,620,000,000, short of the goal of ¥1,700,000,000 by only ¥80,000,000, which shows the unflinching determination of the people to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end. And in view of the good showing, the Government advanced the goal of savings of the people for the present fiscal year up to ¥23,000,000,000, and the people are firmly resolved to reach this goal.

Readjustment of Retailers

"This is a very ticklish problem for the Government to attack, but it must be carried out as a phase of the industrial reorientation. The policy of readjustment of retailers, after many a turn and twist, was finally decided upon by the Government at its Cabinet Council held on April 21, and an outline of the formulae was notified to the local governments on May 15. Those who are required to change their vocations, or who have found it necessary to leave their business will be given suitable employment. The shifting of the retailers is to be done on the basis of mutual help. That is a very good idea, and the thing is to do it quickly, so that shortage of labor now being felt in certain quarters be filled as speedily as possible.

"All told, the wartime structure of Japan has now been greatly solidified, and with the rich natural resources of the Southern Regions now available, the future of Japan is very bright."

(Concluded)

Bill Clearings

June 22
(In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	290.282	194.289
Balance	75,317	18,736

KEY WARES HIGHER AS PROSPECTS GOOD

Opening Seen Brighter Than Saturday's Prices—Small Fluctuations Experienced

Receiving the German and Italian combined forces' occupation of Britain's stronghold, Tobruk, and the prospective acceleration of Japan-Thailand trade following the contemplated thanks offering mission to Bangkok headed by Koki Hirota, former Premier and Foreign Minister, a number of the listed key wares in the short-term section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange opened noticeably higher than Saturday's closing prices, according to the Chugai.

In the long-term section, however, prices of the majority of wares remained within a narrow range of fluctuations due to the continuous unloading effected by bulls with the approach of the month end.

In the short-term section, the bourse issue, new, opened at ¥136.40, showing a gain of ¥0.80 over its Saturday's closing price, side by side with advances gained by Japan Oil, Hokkaido Coal and Japan Sugar.

In the spot market, bulls' interest was rekindled in Dai-Nippon Machinery, resulting in a jump at one bound of ¥2.00, and its new of ¥0.70. Again, Mitsubishi-sha Interest, new, stepped up by ¥1.00, and Kyushu Soda by ¥0.60.

Monday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Stock, new ¥136.10, N. Y. K. ¥111.00, its new ¥196.30, Kanebo, new ¥98.20 and Teikoku Rayon ¥87.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50) ...	66.0	d .9	....	67.2
Do, new (25)	37.6	d .4	....	38.0
Kanegafuchi Spin (50) ...	....		....	155.0
Do, new (25)	98.1	d .6	....	99.4
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	87.0	d1.1	87.8	87.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.3	u .2	....	47.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50).	68.0	d1.5	68.1	68.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.5	d1.2	110.8	111.3
Do, new (37½)	95.8	d1.0	96.3	97.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	85.7	d .3	85.3	86.3
Do, new (25)	56.4	d1.0	56.6	57.1
Uraga Dock (50)	97.6	d .4	97.9	97.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)..	85.7	d .9	86.4	86.0
Hitachi Works (50) ...	75.6	....	75.6	76 1
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.8	d .1	....	....
Furukawa Industry	....		129.0	130.0
Japan Nickel	46.0	....	45.6	45.9
Japan Carbon	88.0	d .8	88.7	89.0
Toyo Ball Bearing....	....		87.1	88.3
Japan Automobile Ind.	73.1	....		74.4
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	65.3	d .9	66.1	66.4
Mitsubishi Machinery.	138.5	....		139.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.40	107.40	107.40	107.40
Second 5% ...	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.30
First 4%	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new.	136.0	136.2	136.0	136.1
N. Y. K., old	110.6	111.3	110.6	110.1
N. Y. K., new	96.1	96.3	96.0	96.3
Kanegafuchi Spin	152.9	152.9	152.9	....
Do. new	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	87.1	87.2	87.0	87.1
Osaka Stock, new.	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.6
Japan Steel Tube.	72.7	72.8	72.6	72.7
Japan Oil	81.3	81.3	81.2	81.3
S. M. Railway ...	70.8	....	....	70.9
Mitsubishi Heavy.	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.9
Hitachi Works ...	75.5	75.5	75.4	75.4
Japan Mining	....	58.2	58.1	58.2
Manchurian Ind. .	56.8	....	....	56.8

REGULATIONS CONCERNING SHIPBUILDING MADE PUBLIC

Association Gives Recognition To Programs Established by Various Dockyards

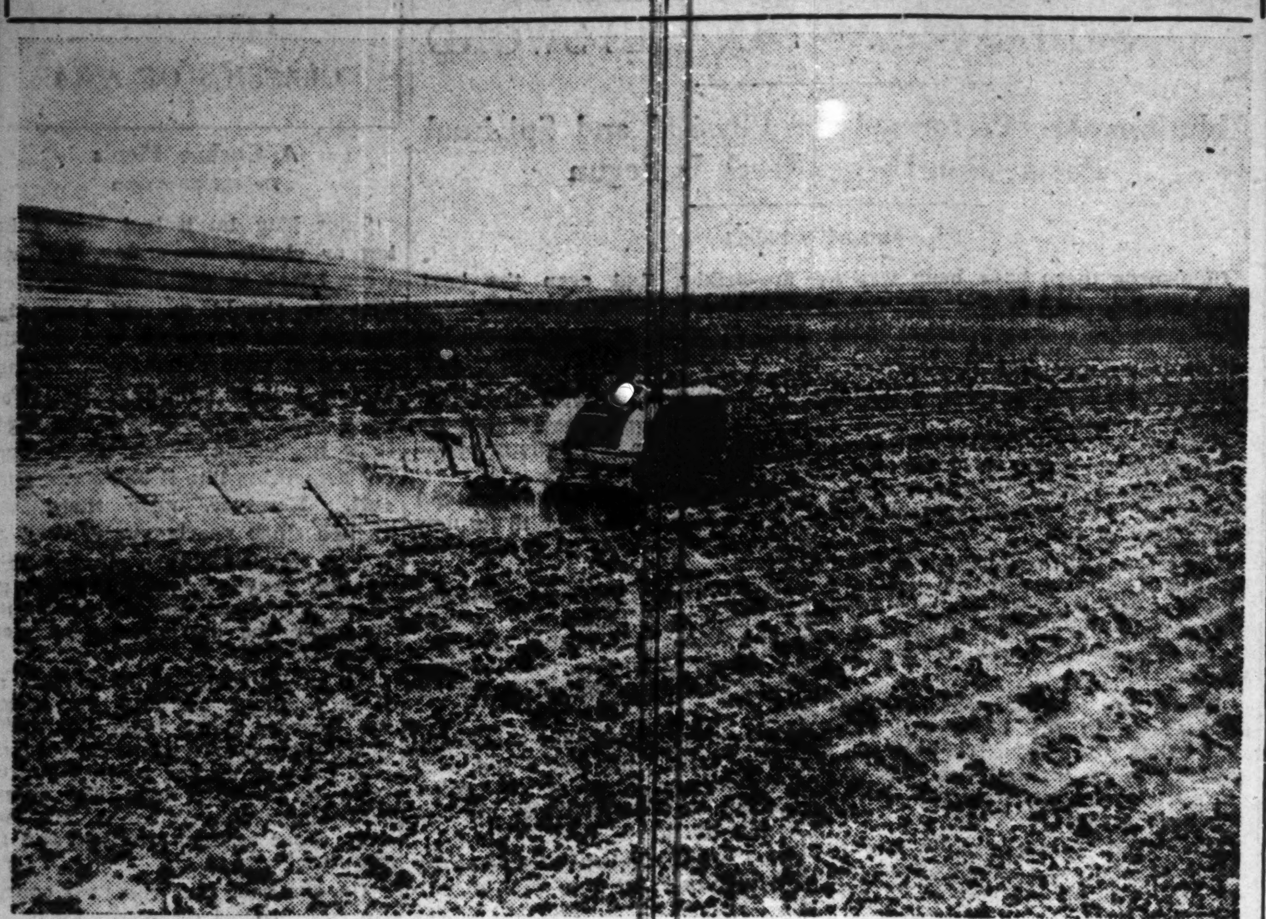
Japan's position regarding the shipbuildnig industry, has been greatly strengthened through the enactment by the Shipbuilding Control Association of detailed regulations. These regulations are concerned with the recognition of shipbuilding programs established by different dockyards, and the supply of necessary materials among all authoritative bodies, as well as the instructions to be given by the Association to all shipbuilding concerns relative to the expansion or construction shipbuilding preparations, says Domei.

Since its establishment in spring last, the Association has been exercising serious efforts in preparation for the successful management of all affairs, and, in order to facilitate the control of the shipbuilding circles, has enacted the establishment of the regulations stated above with the approval of the Communications authorities. The regulations were made public by the Association on June 20.

Members of Committee Meet

Members of the committee attached to the Commerce and Industry Ministry assembled for their first meeting at the Imperial Hotel last Saturday noon. The meeting was attended by high officials of the Ministry, including Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister and Etsusaburo Shiina, Vice-Minister of the same Ministry. With reference to the operation of the committee, hopes were expressed by officials of the Ministry for the utmost efforts of the committee members to bring the meeting's policy home to civilian quarters. In response to this, the committeemen voiced their readiness to extend their whole-hearted aid to the Ministry for the formulation of the most effective programs requisite to the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Modernized Farming in Manchoukuo



In Manchoukuo, on vast tracts of arable land stretching as far as the eye can see, our hardy compatriots are to be found. Toiling with a hearty appreciation for the good things in life, they produce such vital agricultural products as soya beans, red beans, corn, kaoliang, etc., fulfilling their mission of replenishing the larders at home and aiding in the expansion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The above picture gives a typical scene, proving the worth of modernized farming implements today.

JAPAN'S FISHERIES PROVIDE VITAL OILS

Many Additional Oils Derived From Cereals Now Serve as Valuable Substitutes

Continued From Sunday)

Proceeding with his article in the Nikkan Kogyo, Sukeo Suzuki gives the following outline of his observations on vegetable oil resources obtainable in Japan in addition to the large volume of vital oils obtainable from fish.

"Historians point out that our ancestors in prehistoric days probably subsisted on the flesh of wild birds and beasts, as well as fish. As for staple foods, an ancient legend reveals that our ancestors in the 'Age of God' ate unhulled rice from which they derived a slight percentage of oil substance.

"Due, however, to the subsequent introduction of rice hulling, the Japanese are taking smaller percentages of oil substance from this staple food, but this of course is more than amply recompensed by the fatty content in fish, which plays such a great part in the Japanese diet.

"For reference, I have given the following percentages of oil substance contained in cereals produced in Japan:

Cereals	Oil substance (Percentage)
Hulled (white) rice	1.06
Barley	1.82
Rye	1.90
Wheat	1.63
Sticky millet	2.36
Corn	4.00
Buckwheat	3.67
Kaoliang	4.00
Wheat powder	1.32
Potato	0.03
Sweet potato	0.23
Pumpkin	0.44

"In addition to these agricultural products the Japanese are traditionally served with dishes prepared with oil taken from various other cereals, such as sesame, rapeseed, soya bean, peanut, etc.

"The following table gives the percentage of oil substance contained in fishes popularly used for the Japanese diet.

Specie	Oil substance (Percentage)
Cormorant	5.62
Flat-fish	0.79
Sardine	1.45
Dried sardine	3.31
Boiled sardine	4.28
Sea-bream	6.35
Horse-mackerel	2.93
Tunny	26.20
Salmon	8.65
Codfish	0.91
Eel	38.80
Cuttlefish	0.97
Lobster	1.75
Oyster	0.97

"Owing to the utilization of sesame seed and rapeseed oil in late years, the Japanese people can partake of fried edibles, popularly called 'tempura,' in addition to butter and grease which have been introduced by Western people. It is a source of gratification that our nation is thus assured of limitless resources of oil and fat substances obtainable in Japan for satisfactory nourishment."

Water Transport Development

Yingkow, Antung, Hulutao and Harbin are the chief ports in Manchoukuo. As the South Manchuria Railway emphasized the importance of Dairen, these ports remained until recently, in a subsidiary position. But in order to facilitate transportation for the purpose of the Five Year Plan and other programs, the Government not only set about constructing a canal connecting Yingkow, Mukden and Antung, but proceeded with the harbor works at Yingkow and Hulutao. Further, with the object of creating a large industrial center on the lower reaches of the Yalu, the Government began the construction of Tatung Port at the estuary of the river, in 1939. Manchoukuo is thus going ahead with the development of water transport, along with Dairen and the three North Chosen ports of Rashin, Seishin and Yuki.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.1	+ .50
N.Y.K., new short-term.	96.3	+ .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.2	+ .30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.40	+ .10

EMIGRANT FARMERS' PARADISE ON EARTH

Northeastern Manchoukuo Ensures a Comfortable Livelihood for All People

Emigration to remote regions of North Manchoukuo 10 years ago, would have been regarded as an exceedingly foolish enterprise, and merely an idle dream to say the least. Visitors to those regions today, however, would find it rather difficult to distinguish the country from rural districts of Japan Proper. Farming, livestock raising, and all agricultural activities are being conducted there on an incomparably larger scale than in Japan Proper, state Asahi correspondents there, who by orders of their head office are now visiting all Japanese settlements in North Manchuria, where there live at present 48,130 families of Japanese immigrants with 113,664 members. The following is the gist of their interesting report just received here:

"Northeastern Manchoukuo, during the month of May, resembles a veritable paradise on earth. Lovely wild flowers in full bloom grow in vast profusion about us, and song birds of all species fill the air with exquisite melodies.

"Visiting Kababayashi village on the bank of the Mutanchiang, we were surprised at the vast areas of farm land belonging to each immigrant. The settlers in that village are from Kurino village of Kagawa-ken. About one-third of the people there had moved to their settlement in North Manchuria, where they are cultivating an area 40 times as large as the entire area of arable land connected to their village.

Stock Farming Profitable

"Even novices who had been working at various commercial firms in the Kansai district are now cultivating about 10 Chobu of land each. The immigrants from Wakayama-ken are achieving splendid results with stock-raising or in dairy produce, realizing annual incomes ranging from ¥4,000 to ¥24,000. Generally speaking, the agricultural immigrants in North Manchoukuo are harvesting annually, 50 bales of rice, 25 bales of wheat, 12 bales of rye, 50 bales of unhulled rice, 80 bales of soya beans, 30 bales of oats, a substantial quantity each of vegetables and hay, valued at about ¥3,000 which, in addition to the income from live-stock comes up to ¥4,000 a year at least. This would be a substantial income for a farmer at home who works on a very small area of arable land.

"Japanese immigrants in Northeastern Manchoukuo are also realizing a splendid profit in side-jobs, such as the making of bean-paste, soy, Japanese sake, wine, butter, cheese, honey, woollen cloth for domestic use, etc.

"Construction of cozy dwelling houses, purchase of modern agricultural implements, etc., by all Japanese settlements there are being conducted quite satisfactorily with the aid of the Manchuria Development Company, whose loan to Kababayashi Village alone amounts to ¥1,500,000 for reimbursement in 35 years."

GREATER ACTIVITIES FOR MINING SLATED

Preparations Have Now Been Completed to Amplify Production in Japan Proper

Preparations having been completed for expansion of mining production in Japan Proper, the Commerce and Industry authorities will start greater activities beginning next month, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

For weeks past, the authorities concerned have been conducting an elaborate investigation into the best possible methods of amplifying the production of various ores, including copper, zinc, manganese, iron, etc., which neared a conclusion at a recent meeting of the Chiefs of Control Sections of the five leading mining centers in the country.

Resources to Be Developed

In accordance with the decision reached at the meeting, the authorities will concentrate their efforts on the development of principal underground resources, such as stated above, so that they may meet the fast increasing demands for those valuable ores, independent of the ores arriving from the Southern Regions whose regular supply is yet secure.

At present, the authorities concerned are conducting further studies of some fundamental points for boosting the production of ores, involving the supply of required funds, all sorts of mining implements, labor, motor power, facilities of transportation, etc.

Among the other plans, strenuous efforts are to be exercised for the training of technicians and workers, whose efficiency is one of the most important factors for the successful operation of mines.

Meeting to Be Held Earlier

The inaugural general meeting of the Teikoku Oil Material Company, Ltd., which was to have been held on September 1 next, has been brought forward and will be held at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi, from 10 a.m., August 20, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

It was decided at the meeting of the Inaugural Committee members on June 19 that the new company must get through its registration on September 1 next and start activities the same day.

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SYNTHETIC INDUSTRY TO EXTEND SHORTLY

Two Companies to Start Activities to Expand Artificial Gum Manufactures

The artificial gum manufacturing industry in Japan will take large strides shortly due to the commencement of activities by the Japan Nitrate Fertilizer Manufacturing Company Ltd., and the Japan Synthetic Industry Company Ltd., states the Nikkan Kogyo.

The Japan Nitrate Fertilizer Manufacturing Company Ltd., is nearing success in its efforts to industrialize its synthetic gum production industry on a regular basis. It is believed in well informed circles that the company will be in a position to start its activities in this line of industry by December next, or at the latest by March next year.

In this type of business, the Japan Synthetic Industry Company Ltd. is much more advanced than the company mentioned above, as it has been conducting demonstrations in this field for the past few months, and will start regular activities for the completion of the tanks now under construction. The manufacturing method of this company is much simpler than that of the Japan Nitrate Fertilizer Company, most of the uselessly elaborate processes being omitted in manufacture. However, this particular method requires the attention of first-rate experts in addition to well trained operatives. Overcoming various minor difficulties, the Japan Synthetic Industry Company will have a bright future ahead in this field.

The Japan Nitrate Fertilizer Company Ltd. in the meantime, is devising an unfailing method of production in view of the important role the company is expected to play in this particular line.

All parties concerned are looking forward to the future progress of the two companies as leading producers of synthetic gum.

Output of Metals to Increase

In addition to the second five-year program which is to be worked out shortly for increasing the production of iron and steel in Japan, Manchoukuo and North China, the Government, together with the Iron and Steel Control Association, is now considering the formulation of the third iron and steel output increase scheme covering a period of 10 years, it is learned, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

This new move now under consideration is a result of the Government and the Iron and Steel Control Association's plan to raise the production of these important metals to an extent when they will be considered self-sufficient in their supply within the Greater East Asia Sphere, the article concluded.

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3 CONTROL ORGANS TO BE INAUGURATED

To Comprise of Chemical Industry, Rubber and Leather Manufactures

With the adjustment of business having been completed between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, regarding the proposed establishment of control associations in various manufacturing industries, three control organs, namely, the chemical industry, rubber and leather manufacturing control associations will be inaugurated in the near future, it is observed by the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun.

Regarding the matter of controlling the fertilizer industry by the contemplated chemical industry control association, it is expected that a fertilizer industry department will be created within the association. It is expected that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will take charge of the production of fertilizers, while its distribution will be executed by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

It is further learned that as regards the contemplated creation of the two oils and fats and textile manufacturing control associations, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will complete the formulation of its definite program shortly, which is to be transferred to the Planning Board for examination.

DISCUSSION WILL BE HELD FOR CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTION

It has been decided by the planning Board that leading companies engaged in sodium industry will meet at the Tokyo Kaikan, Marunouchi on June 26, and discuss all questions relative to the supply of various chemicals required at their factories during the second three months of the current fiscal year, namely—July, August and September.

The parties to be represented at the meeting are:

The Board of Planning, Commerce and Industry office, Board of Asia Development, Bureau of Manchurian Affairs, various bureaus of the Government General of Chosen, Company for the Distribution of Required Chemicals among Sodium Industry Companies, Association for the Control of the Distribution of Chemical materials among Sodium Industry Companies in Chosen, and a few commercial and industrial concerns of Manchoukuo.

Power Plant to Operate

One of the important power plants in the Philippines is expected to start operation beginning next month which will increase the economic reconstruction of the country, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

This large power plant, which had been under construction in pre-war days, was partly destroyed by the American troops just before the entry of the Imperial Forces.

The repair work immediately started upon our occupation, is now nearing completion, and the authorities are making necessary preparations for the partial operation on the power plant, while repair work for the remaining parts is being finished as fast as possible.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1942

Ten Years of New Thailand

Today marks the 10th anniversary of the revolution in Thailand which brought the present regime into power. Ten years ago today, Thailand resolutely turned her steps into the path which has subsequently brought her, like Japan, to the task of driving out the outworn influence of Anglo-American power and the construction of a New Order in East Asia. Japan hails this comrade nation and rejoices with her in celebrating the 10th anniversary of this momentous turning point in Thailand's history.

Japan's interest in this significant revolution is particularly great this year, because the two nations are engaged more intimately than ever before in history in a common endeavor of unprecedented magnitude. Anything which is of importance to our comrade-in-arms is naturally also of importance to us. But there is also an intimate, personal interest this year in Japan, for the key figure in the Thai Revolution was Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena who, through his genial personality, endeared himself to the Japanese public on the occasion of his recent visit to this country. The Japanese nation can feel a warmer sympathy with the feelings of the Thai people through having known this great leader at first hand.

The significance of the revolution which Thailand is celebrating today can best be realized by noting the changes which the revolution has caused in both the domestic and international status of Thailand. Even before the revolution, Thailand was a notable model among Asiatic nations. The revolution has added even more to her distinction.

Thailand has been a notable model among Asiatic nations in the past in that she, together with Japan, used to constitute the only truly independent nations in all Asia. Whereas Manchoukuo is relatively young, while China has long been under Western domination despite her nominal independence, while all the rest of Asia have been outright dependencies of Western Powers, Thailand and Japan alone have held their own against the encroachments of the Western world. In maintaining this freedom, Thailand has been fortunate in the sagacity and ability of her leaders who espoused education and progress as did the leaders of Japan.

But as capable as her leaders were, Thailand in the past has naturally had to make some concessions to Western coercion as Japan likewise had to do in the early days of her contacts with the West. To save herself from aggression, Thailand has in the past been forced to modernize herself rapidly, and in order to do so she has had to admit more European influence into her country than was really desirable. Hence for a time, she was forced to tolerate British advisers in her government, British capital in her economic structure, European and American instructors in her schools, and other arrangements of a similar nature. Her own government, although enlightened and beneficent, remained one of the few absolute monarchies left in the world.

The Thai Revolution of June 23, 1932 marked Thailand's coming of age. In what was practically a bloodless coup d'etat attended by a minimum of disorder, Thailand 10 years ago proceeded to usher in a new age. From an absolute monarchy, Thailand became a nation in which the people assumed their rightful responsibilities in the problems of government. It was the People's Party under Phya Phahol which furnished the motivating power for the change. Since then the influence of a self-conscious united people has been notably manifest in every act of the Thai Government, particularly in the administration of the present capable Premier, Luang Pibul Songgram.

Among the consequences of the revolution have been such obvious changes as the change in name from Siam to Thailand. Small in itself, it is a symbol of the casting off of alien influences and the restoration of the original native characteristics. The fostering of a virile nationalism through educational institutions, youth organizations, and similar channels has been another new development. The steps taken toward the establishment of a sound and balanced economy emancipated from the control of Anglo-American capitalism have been another. Thailand's understanding and sympathy toward Japan's foreign policy since the first outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, although dating from before the revolution, have been markedly intensified since. In all these things, Thailand since the revolution has been moving rapidly toward a more complete fulfilment of her destiny as a truly independent Asiatic nation.

Now in the tenth year since Thailand set out on this new course, she is engaged in partnership with Japan in the greatest task that has ever confronted the two nations. The War of Greater East Asia is the culmination and climax of the steps which Thailand has been taking for the last 10 years. At last the time has come to deliver the final blow which will rid Asia of Anglo-American exploitation forever. At last the time has come to labor without fear of restraint on the task of reconstructing East Asia on a truly East Asiatic model. For many years in the past, Japan and Thailand have been alone in holding aloft the torch of freedom in the darkness of Western influence which enveloped Asia. Now that the new day of a universally free East Asia is dawning, it will be the task of pioneers like Japan and Thailand to help the newer free nations of Asia gain their bearings in the light of the new day.

In this sense it is most fitting that Koki Hirota and his suite are soon to visit Thailand on the Grand Mission of Felicitation on the Japan-Thai Alliance. And as one manifestation of the goodwill and friendship which this Mission is to express in a general way, the Japanese nation joins the Thai nation today in celebrating the anniversary of the day on which Thailand embarked on the course which has brought the two nations into such mutually happy relationship.

Industry in East Indies

Industry in the East Indies is still in the first stage of development, but, apart from the industries connected with the manufacture of cane-sugar, rubber, tea, chinchona, cocoa, essential oils and cassava products, and the petroleum and tin-mining industries, there are soap, ice, cigar and cigarette, aerated water, cement, sulphuric acid, oxygen and explosives factories, paper mills, machine repair, metal construction, paint and varnish, tin packing, cement and brick and tile works, alcohol and arrack distilleries, potteries, tanneries, rice mills, coconut oil mills, lime kilns and cement tile factories, most in European, some in Chinese hands; whilst the native plaited hat industry of Java produced, in 1925, 2,960,000 bamboo and 11,110,000 pandan hats, shipped to foreign ports, and the native batik industry is very large.

Retail trade is carried on in native markets, and is almost entirely in native hands; Chinese and Arabs, with a few Indians, act as intermediaries. Wholesale trade is largely in European hands, but there are many Chinese and Japanese wholesale trade organizations. There are many trading associations, and chambers of commerce.

Total imports for 1925, were 862,584,000 guilders, and exports 1,813,348 guilders. Principal imports were: textiles, 252,808,000; rice, 74,901,000; iron and steel goods, 52,560,000; machines and tools, 47,433,000; manures, 18,071,000 and yarns, 14,847,000 guilders; whilst principal exports were rubber, 582,210,000; sugar and molasses, 369,488,000; tobacco, 110,471,000; copra, 102,392,000; tin and tin-ore, 77,859,000; tea, 74,370,000; coffee, 68,277,000; pepper and cubebs, 24,460,000; kapok, 21,630,000; tapioca and sago, 16,974,000; agava fibers, 14,704,000 essential oils, 13,578,000; chinchona-bark and quinine, 12,346,000; gums, 10,014,000; and hides and skins, 9,961,000 guilders. Dutch imports were 149,951,000; British, 123,505,000; German, 58,974,000; American, 53,392,000 and British-Indian, 41,8888,000 guilders, whilst next were Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. Of the exports, Singapore took 476,145,000; Holland, 275,905,000; the United States, 251,398,000; British India, 143,440,000; Great Britain, 122,003,000; Japan, 94,910,000; France, 55,854,000; China, 52,293,000; Hongkong, 48,696,000; Penang, 38,565,000; Germany, 37,865,000; and Australia, 35,625,000 guilders.

A Year Ago Today

— June 23, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

From east Prussia down south to the Carpathians, the German troops went in action as the Reich Government and the Soviet Union entered into hostilities today. Reports from the European capitals were meager. However, intercepted reports revealed that German warplanes were already bombing Kiev in northern Ukraine as well as Sebastopol on the island of Crimea.

From Rome, Domei reported that the Italian Government has officially declared that a state of war exists with the Soviet Union.

In this momentous warfare, Fuehrer Hitler called upon his people to exert their utmost for the defense of their country. "The task of this front is no longer the protection of individual countries but the safety of Europe and the rescue of us all. I have therefore decided today to entrust the fate and future of the German Reich and of our nation once more to the hands of our soldiers," the Fuehrer stated.

Military experts estimated that the Soviet Union has thrown 140 to 150 divisions, numbering about 3,000,000 men, into the war against Germany but it was stated in Berlin that the Red Army would not be able to cope with the German forces which outnumber the Soviets by at least 30 divisions.

Simultaneously it was announced from London that the German troops under Chancellor Adolf Hitler were fighting the Soviets, supported in the north by Finnish troops and Rumanian units in the south.

CENTURIES OF FLAMING YAMATO SPIRIT GLEAM IN THE SWORD

Ablutions Are Performed for Physical and Spiritual Purification Before Work Is Begun

By Shinichi Oshidari

Of swords there have been written volumes. Of Japanese swords, many chapters. This is still another page on the sword of the samurai, on whose gleaming blade is mirrored three thousand years of flaming Yamato Spirit.

The sword of the samurai is Bushido forged in steel. It is not only the trusty waepon of the bushi-warrior, but the embodiment of his philosophy of life.

The essence of that philosophy lies in this: The sword is not an instrument for dealing death, nor for the protection of the person. Rather, it is a weapon for the defense of justice.

Hence the bushi's sword is the only sword in the history of the world that was forged from the beginning to be pointed not only at one's adversary, but at oneself when the need arose.

That need of course never meant self-destruction as a means of escape —mere cowardly suicide. But, for the very reason that any weapon, even the kitchen maid's paring knife, could do for dishonorable self-murder, the sword of the samurai was ever considered too noble for any use except the maintenance of honor.

Other Swords

Unhappily for the family of swords in general, the distant cousins of the Japanese swords have in some other countries been maltreated and prostituted to uses which have been unthinkable in Japan. Take Mexico for example: At a Mexican bull-fight, the matador, as part of his display of skill, sticks numerous swords in to the back of his raging animal antagonist, amidst the roar of a bloodthirsty, acclaiming populace.

The Turks have their scimitar, which may be described by the one word "terrible." The Chinese have a weapon which is similar in appearance—"hideous" is the word for its description—and both weapons, while perhaps able to carry out their mission of dealing death, can do so only at the cost of delicacy. For both swords are not for thrusting, neither for cutting; rather, for butchery.

The French have their rapier, and it is a feminish instrument in looks and deed. The English have their broadsword, practical, not ugly, but neither beautiful.

Then there is the cutlass of those internationalists without a country, the pirates, and the bolo knife of the south sea countries, which latter weapon is generally described in novels by the word "wicked."

Some countries never made much of swords, but chose instead daggers and still smaller poniards. And if we consider the striking range and the traditional use to which these shorter instruments of death have been put, one could not say that the word "treachery" is not an apt discription for them.

All of the above swords, by their very difference in construction and shape, give a clue to the original purpose for which each was forged. And the important corollary follows, that by the purpose for which the sword is forged can be deduced the character and philosophy of each different sword's maker.

Very Practical

Now the Japanese sword is certainly as utilitarian as the Englishman's, confirming the practical nature of the Japanese mind. It is strong, built to give and take, with a cutting edge as fine as the best that Damascus or Sheffield has to offer. It is neither bulky and thus unwieldy, nor so thin as to be fragile.

In addition, the sword of the samurai, a characteristic product of the Japanese mind, has a beauty of its own. For the Japanese have never sacrified beauty for utility in any of their undertakings.

Further, this beauty is of a type to be found inherent in the sword itself, and not dependent on external trappings as bejeweled hilts or inlaid scabbards. Rather, in keeping with the innate love of the Japanese for the simple, their sword expresses its art through beauty of line, balance of proportion, and a simple dignity achieved through abstaining from the use of all color except black and white trimming for the hilt.

But with all the thought that has been given to the cutting edge and appearance of the Japanese sword, the Japanese character is such that it could not rest content without the addition of one more final ingredient in its forging. In addition to the care in shaping and polishing its delicately curved edge, in addition to the concern taken in the binding of the hilt, the Japanese sword craftsmen were quite anxious that the element most important of all, Yamato Damashii, or Japanese Spirit, should be beaten into the sword destined for the samurai.

High Character

To this end, the forgers of the Japanese sword were first of all not only artisans, but men of the highest character. They were truly the high priests of metal workers, esteemed for purity of heart as well as for skillfulness of hands.

Before beginning their work, certain rituals were carried out, that their products might be fused with Yamato Damashii: Ablutions were performed for physical and spiritual purification. The workshop itself was never without its altar, wherein was enshrined the God of Smithery.

On four sides of the workshop there were strung the "shime-nawa," the peculiar grass rope used to fes'oon holy places. The fire used in the forge was lit by a spark from a fire-striker, that even the heat used might be without blemish.

Only after due ceremonies was the actual act of forging begun. And the craftsmen, unlike the twentieth century blacksmith with his soiled, greasy apron, was dressed in pure white, more like a religious priest then a metal worker.

After the sword was finished, and before it was given over to its new owner, it was dedicated to the altar god.

All this lavish care was bestowed that the sword might not be just another weapon, but that it might be a sword of Justice, that it might become the pure "soul of the samurai."

No wonder, then, that the bushi-warrior valued his sword not only as the principal tool of his profession, but as the symbol of his philosophy of life.

That his sword kept him company wherever he went goes without saying. But even at home the sword was never beyond the reach of his zealous care. When the sword left his person, it was generally placed at the "toko-no-ma," which is the place of honor even in the modern homes of present-day Japan.

Origin

According to history, Japanese swords had their beginning in the Japanese age of Gods. As related in the "Kojiki" or "Records of Ancient Matters," the Deity Izanagi-no-Mikoto possessed a "ten-grasp" sword, from which were born various other deities.

The "Kojiki" also relates how the Deity Susa-no-o-no-Mikoto upon killing the Yamata-no-Orochi, or eight-headed serpent at a spot on the River Hi in Izumo Province, found a miraculous sword in the tail of the monster.

This sacred sword was called "Ame-no-Murakumo-no-Tsurugi," because of the long bank of clouds drifting in the sky when he killed the serpent. This sword is also known by the name "Kusanagi-no-Tsurugi," or "Herb-Mowing-Sword," after the adventurous experience of Yamato-Takeru-no-Mikoto.

The legend is that when the young Prince was setting out on his expedition against the Yemishi, he prefaced his campaign by worshipping at the Shrine of Atsuta where he received the sword from his aunt, Princess Yamato-hime.

When entrapped in a burning moor, he escaped with difficulty by mowing down the burning grass with his sword and causing the fire to drift enemy-ward. Whence the name "Herb-Mowing Sword."

Today, this Sword, one of the Three Sacred Treasures, is enshrined in Atsuta Jingu in Owari Province, while its replica is enshrined in the Imperial Palace.

Yamato Spirit

The story of the sword of the samurai is a living one, even though its beginnings reach far into the dim past. The Yamato Spirit which was first beaten into its flashing blade is still the one element which differentiates the Japanese sword from all the others, and makes possible such feats as the cleaving of trench helmets and the slicing of concrete posts, as their bearers testify.

Long regarded as the "soul of the samurai," its personality lives today, to make its presence felt in even today's modern war, which is ordinarily conceived of as being fought mainly by airplanes, tanks, and explosives.

Every officer of the Imperial Forces bears a sword whose blade is tempered as of old with Yamato Damashii. And every day history is recording the valor of these men who are firm in their conviction that they are wielding a sword of justice, and not merely a weapon to defend themselves from the enemy.

Some day, when this War of Greater East Asia is over and people throughout the world will want to know the reasons for Japan's courageous fight and her ultimate, glorious victory, they will discover that the sword of the samurai, with its keen blade tempered with fiery Yamato Damashii, was at the forefront, cleaving its way to justice.

YAWNS

One of our bright little Freshmen who wrote home that he had three cuts received a first aid outfit in the return mail.

* * *

The height of indifference is shown by the guy who sees a black speck in his pudding and doesn't care whether it's a fly or a raisin.

* * *

Co-Ed—Why didn't you find out who he was when the professor called the roll?

Another Co-Ed—I did try to, but he answered for four different names.

* * *

She (playfully): Let me chew your gum.

He (more playfully): Which one, upper or lower?

* * *

Co-Ed—I don't think I should get zero in this exam.

Prof.—I know it, but it's the lowest mark there is.

* * *

Doctor (breaking in on engrossed Dean)—My dear sir, I am happy to report that a little boy has just arrived.

Dean (from force of habit)—Tell him I won't be able to see him for a few days at least.

* * *

"Did you get much out of Economics when you were in college?"

"Three frat pins and a husband."

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

A Cuckoo Picnic

By Sei Shonagon

Since May 1st it had been raining or cloudy every day, and we were bored to death. I suggested that we should go and hear the cuckoo, and everyone was greatly excited at once and agreed, saying: "I too! I too!" Someone said: "Far away near Kamo River is a bridge. It is not called Tanabata's bridge, but something like it and more difficult. However, near there the cuckoo sings nearly every day."

"No, no! It's only a cicada," said another. Anyway, we decided to go there, and asked the officer on duty to order the carriage to the veranda.

"It would certainly be allowed, as it is raining," we said, and when the carriage came from the north guard-room it arrived at our veranda and four of us got in and started from the northern gate. The others said enviously: "What a pity we can't order another carriage and go together."

On our way past the race course we saw crowds of noisy people.

"What can be going on?" we asked.

"They are practising archery on horseback. Pray stop and see," the man who runs beside the carriage answered. He stopped the carriage, but we could see nothing of the General of the Left, who they said had arrived, and only a few sixth-grade people were strolling about.

Not Worth Watching

'It isn't worth watching. Let us get on quickly," we agreed.

And on we went. This road is quite interesting about the time of Kamo festival.

"By and by we shall come to the Empress' uncle," we said, and we got out of the carriage there.

Lord Akinobu Ason's house is built in the simplest way and is very rustic—paper screens with pictures of horses, and others woven of strips of bamboo and fine grass-woven blinds, and so on. One could see they kept up the old customs, and the house itself had little spaciousness. Just as we were looking about us with interest the cuckoos burst into song with such zest as to be absolutely noisy. We were dreadfully sorry the Empress could not hear them, and also for those of us who had wanted to come and could not.

"Now you are in the country you must see our country ways," said Akinobu Ason, and accordingly rice plants were brought and some cleanly dressed young women showed us how the stripping of the grain is done and how it is put into a kind of revolving machine. Two of them kept it running while they marked time with a song. It was very curious, and we laughed so much that we quite forgot the cuckoo and the poems to be written about her.

Then in came food on the beautiful little old tables one sees in Chinese pictures, but that did not interest any of us, and he said: "I know this is very countrified stuff, but the only way is to keep on attacking the host until he provides something you really like. If you have no appetite it is not like our usual City visitors."

So he cheered us on, saying: "These bracken fronds I picked myself."

"But surely you don't expect us to sit round the tables like common people," I remonstrated, and at once he had the refreshment taken from the little tables.

While we were making merry we heard the driver calling: "It's going to rain," and out we all hurried and into the carriage.

"But I want to get my poem done before we start," I cried.

"No, No! On the way back!" some one said.

Pick Deutzia

We picked any amount of lovely deutzia along the road and stuck the sprays into the blinds and the sides of the carriage, and thatched the roof with great boughs of it, until it looked exactly as if the carriage were covered with white damask. Our men, much interested, helped us, sticking the sprays into every crevice of the wickerwork, crying. "More, more. A bit just here!" thoroughly enjoying themselves.

In we all got, hoping to meet some-one who would notice our display. But no one turned up. There were only dull priests and a few servants on the road. Such a pity! Presently we arrived at the East Ward and said to each other: "It will never do if we meet no one and not the least notice is taken of our gorgeously decorated carriage."

So we stopped forthwith in front of the Palace in that ward and asked for the Lord Chamberlain, sending word by the messenger: "Is the Lord Chamberlain at home? We are just returning from a cuckoo picnic."

Back came the messenger.

"His Lordship says: 'I will come out at once. Do please wait.'"

It seems he was putting on his ceremonial robe in a hurry. So we thought there was no need to wait and whipping up set off for the Eastern Gate. And there he followed us. Behind him rushed his followers and valets. We urged the driver on, faster! faster! and when we arrived at the gate he overtook us, perfectly breathless. It was then he noticed the splendor of our carriage and said: "What in the world . . . ! Are there common mortals in such a carriage? Do get out and let me see!"

And he and his followers laughed with delight over the joke.

"But your poems—your poems! I want to hear them now!" he begged.

"Now? Certainly not! Her Majesty will hear them first!" I said demurely.

(To Be Continued)

GENERAL KODAMA, RARE GENIUS OF BIG SCALE WAR STRATEGY

Chief Staff Officer Baffled Russian Officers With Ingenious, Tactical Operations

The Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) marked an epoch when the Russian usurpation of the East was strongly contested. It explicitly demanded that the would-be usurpers should cancel their plan to re-color the various Asiatic countries in the world's map.

Thus, it can safely be said that the current move for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be most legitimately traced up to the Russo-Japanese War.

The land forces sent to Manchuria during this War were called the Manchurian Expeditionary Army. Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama was at its head and General Count Gentaro Kodama was his able assistant as Chief of the Army Staff.

Field Marshal Oyama possessed superior mental power, too great to fathom. He seemed above the common standard. Cooperating with this unusual personality was the shrewd strategist, General Kodama, who was himself a veritable essence of wisdom. Such a combination can hardly be found in connection with any other war either in this country or abroad.

Public Surprised

The public in general evinced great surprise when Kodama was appointed to this post because the General at that time had for some while been outside the regular sphere of Army officers. He was then serving as Home Minister. No one, even he himself, expected that he would return to the Army and that as the chief staff officer of the historic Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Manchuria.

The true originator of Japanese stratagem against the then bellicose Tsarist Russia was the late General Soroku Kawakami (died in 1899 at the age of 54). When he was the Chief of the Army General Staff, he led the first formation of the stratagems against Russia. He was one of the best strategists Japan ever produced and it is said that the report of his death was a great relief to the Russian Army authorities.

After the death of General Kawakami his post was filled by General Oyama (later Field Marshal), under whom Major-General Yozo Tamura (later Lieutenant-General), as Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, prosecuted the work left unfinished by Kawakami. In 1903, when hostilities between this country and Russia seemed imminent, Major-General Tamura, regarded almost as good a strategist as Kawakami, died suddenly in October of that year.

Vacancy Filled

These two almost successive losses were positively a hard blow to Japan. Some suitable expert officer must be selected immediately to fill the vacancy.

Many candidates were mentioned in the newspapers, General Maresuke Nogi, then a Lieutenant-General, being among them. Though an excellent leader on the firing line, it was believed that General Nogi was not suited for a staff office.

Finally, Lieutenant-General Gentaro Kodama was selected. He was transferred to this new post from the higher position as Home Minister. All Japan was surprised with the report of this appointment, for it was generally believed that though Kodama was well fitted to the new position, he would not relinquish his ministership in favor of what the public thought, a lower post.

Lieutenant-General Kodama's departure from the old bureaucracy surprised the people. They realized his generosity in placing public interests above all his personal considerations. They at the same time were struck with the circumstances which had necessitated such an unprecedented appointment.

Oyama Satisfied

It was at that time that General Nogi, then leading a life of retirement in a rural village, wrote a poem to this friend, singing praises of the latter's patriotism. The poem, a few lines in the classical Chinese style, reads as follows:

"To him, inclined in such a patriotic way, worldly honors are as worthless as dust."

Field Marshal Oyama, when asked about his new assistant, is said to have confessed:

"Kodama is too nice a man."

The Marshal was much satisfied with General Kodama, whose appointment had come only after much consultation with various high government officials.

The year 1903 (36th year of Meiji) closed amidst the continuation of high tension in Russo-Japanese relations. General Kodama's duties as the man most responsible for the successful execution of the inevitable war increased gradually with the ushering in of the new year.

General Kodama, in spite of his heavy duties, seemed outwardly rather carefree. The public noted his daily presence at the wrestling tournament then being staged in the Ryogoku Bowl. But his mind was constantly occupied with the coming war, as testified to by the words he uttered to one of his visitors. He casually remarked that he always likened each bout to that of Russia and Japan.

2 Enemy Ships Sunk

The much-anticipated war actually broke out on February 9, 1904, with the naval engagement off Chemulpo, Chosen (Korea). Two enemy warships were sunk by the Imperial Navy. The fortified harbor of Port Arthur was also attacked by Japan. These successful offensives by the Navy at the initial stage of the war were followed at close intervals by other achievements by the Navy, so much so that the home front in Japan thought only of the Navy.

General Kodama, drafting the war strategy in his Tokyo office, was slightly restless at the successive victorious reports from only the Navy. The much-awaited reports of the Army operations began coming at the beginning of May, the first one reporting that the First Unit under the command of General Tamemoto Kuroki, after crossing the Yalu River, had taken Chiulien-cheng and Fenghunangcheng.

About one month later, reports from General Yasukata Oku, Commander of the Second Unit, revealed that the Army, having succeeded in landing on the Liaotung Peninsula, had taken possession of Chinchow and Nanshan in quick succession. These achievements, it was later discovered, completely cut the enemy's liaison route between Liaoyang and Port Arthur.

Greatly Relieved

These achievements were a great relief to General Kodama. Thereupon, the General urged Field Marshal Oyama to obtain the gracious approval of the Emperor Meiji to organize the highest command of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Manchuria. This was arranged in due time, and on July 6, 1904, the newly-appointed Highest Commander Field Marshal Oyama, accompanied by his staff, including General Kodama as the chief staff officer, left Shimbashi Station, Tokyo, for Manchuria. The headquarters of the High Command was thus organized at the front.

It was the second battlefront experience for General Kodama, the first one being during the siege of Kumamoto Castle in 1877 when he was but 26 years of age. He had not been able to go over to the front during the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) because he was then fully occupied as Vice Minister of War.

The Imperial Forces made successful campaigns in the vast plains of Manchuria. The strategic genius of the various campaigns was chiefly attributed to the rare ability of General Kodama.

The fall of the "impregnable" Port Arthur occurred in the beginning of the year 1905. (38th year of Meiji). The general attack on Mukden, which proved to be the decisive factor of the entire war, commenced at the end of February. Russia concentrated about 370,000 officers and men, and Japan assaulted them with a strength of about 250,000. Despite this numerical weakness, Japan won an overwhelming victory and the enemy surrendered on March 10, the day now authentically established as Army Day and observed annually.

The following episode is proof that General Kodama, amidst the fury of the war at the front, was concerned about the post-war administration in the occupied territories. One day, at his headquarters, he received a war inspection party of the Diet. Indicating to them a stretch of the Kaoliang field close to him, the humorous general said:

"With all my respects to you gentlemen, I do not think you understand very much about war. I say this from the manner in which you tried to minimize military expenditures at the Imperial Diet, when I was a member of the Cabinet. You had better closely examine the kinds of industry which you think best fitted to the physical nature of this region."

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 297 dated June 17, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Pondering Over the War in the Past Six Months, Development of the Simultaneous Operations in the Two Oceans, This Year's Fund Control Plan, Wartime National Savings, and National Life of Defeated America.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly issued by the Board of Information, No. 225 dated June 17, 1942 (in Japanese), containing the outstanding news items and latest events at the fighting and home fronts, told in pictures. Price 10 sen.

Boeki Joho: a bulletin issued by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, No. 305 dated June 10, 1942 (in Japanese): contains the details of the regulations of the Foreign Trade Control Ordinance (revised on April 13, 1942).

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,409 dated June 16, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: U.S. National Defense and Labor Problem, and France and Jew.

Eigo Kyoiku, Vol. 7 No. 1 dated May 25, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the English Education Research Institute of the Hiroshima Bunrika Daigaku, Hiroshima. The booklet is devoted to the study of English.

Shoko Keizai, Vol. 13, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: Construction of Greater East Asia and Economy of Southern Regions, and Adjustment of Retail Dealers' Organ of Daily Commodities.

Zaisei, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Okura Zaimu Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: What is the National Savings? Construction of Co-Prosperity Sphere and Creation of the Value of Yen, on Property Tax, Outlines of the Historical Study of Southern Regions, Problem of Prefectural Finances, Tariff System in Various Districts of Southern Regions, Taxation in India, Australia and New Zealand, and Collapse of Chungking's Power of Resistance.